THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1867. VOLUME XVII.—NUMBER 81

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

HEBREW AND MASONIC CALENDAR.

A.·. M.·. 5627.

1 Tisri, 10th September	1866
1 Khesvan, 10th October	"
1 Chisleu, 9th November	"
1 Tebeth, 8th December	"
1 Shebat, 7th January	1867
1 Adar, 6th February	"
1 Veadar, 8th March	"
1 Nisan, 6th April	"
1 Iia, 6th May	"
1 Sivan, 4th June	"
1 Thamuz, 4th July	"
1 Ab, 2d August	"
1 Elul, 1st September	"
Ash Wednesday, 20th February	1867
Maundav Thursday, 9th April	"
Good Friday, 10th April	"
Easter Sunday, 12th April	"
Ascension, 21st May	"
Pentecost, 31st May	"
Saint Andrew's Day, 30th November is each year.	"

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

1867.

LODGES.

ANCHORAGE, No. 168, Meets 1st Monday in every month, at Odd-Fellows' Hall cor. Court and Main. D. C. Trader, W. M.; H. T. Tomlinson, Sec.

SOLOMON MEMPHIS, No. 113. Meets 2d Friday of each month—Hall, cor Madison and Second. J. T. Pellam, W. M.; Benj K. Pullen, Sec.

LEILA GROVE, No. 253. Meets 1st Friday o each month—Hall, cor Madison and Second. John Allsile, W. M.; H. P. Woodward, Sec.

HAMILTON, No. 293. Meets 3d Friday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. P. M Stanley, W. M.; W. H. Butts, Sec.

KILWINNING, No. 341 (U. D.) Meets 4th Friday of each month—30 Front street. John J. Worsham, W.·. M.·.; H. K. Sales, Sec.

ROYAL ARCH.

PENN Chapter, No. 4. Meets 2d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. A. J. Wheeler, H. P.; H. H. Paynter, Sec.

R. AND S. M.

BURKE Council, No. 4. Meets 3d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, Th. Ill., R. J. Wiggin, Rec.

TEMPLARS.

CYRENE Commandery, No 4. Meets 4th Monday of each month. John Zent, Com.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

A.·. AND A.·. SCOTTISH RITE.

204 Front Street.

HERMES Lodge of Perfection, 14th; No. 1. Meets 4th Wednesday of each month. John Zent, 32d, M.·. W.·.; T. Tomlinson, 32d, Sec.·.

MITRAIM Lodge of Perfection, 14th.; No. 2. Meets 3d Wednesday of each month. George Mitchell, 32d, M.·. W.·.; A. A. Pickland, 32d, Sec.·.

CAMPHIA Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 16th; No. 1. Benj. K. Pullen, 32d, Tarsh.·.; ——, 32d, Sec.·.

SALVA CHAPTER OF ROSE CROIX, 18th., No. 1. Charles W. Adams, 32d, M.·. W.·.; H. A. Tomlin on, 32d, Sec.·.

PHILIPPE DUPLESSIS Council of K—h, 30th., No. 1. Henry P. Woodard, 32d., Comm.·.; William Y. Clyde 32d, Rec.·.

CONSISTORY OF WEST TENNESSEE, 32d. John Ainslie, 32d., Comm.·. in Chief; Dodge C. Troyer, 32d, Reg.·.

Dissolution of Copartnership

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm, names and style of EASTLAND & STANLEY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the firm will be settled by W. H. Eastland, who has associated with him Mr. Lewis R. Gilbert, and will continue the business under the firm, name and style of Eastland & Gilbert, at the old stand, 336 Main street.

W. H. EASTLAND,
F. M. STANLEY,
HUNNEWELL, MOORES & HUKILL.

NEW FIRM.

W. H. EASTLAND. LEWIS R. GILBERT.

EASTLAND & GILBERT,

Importers of and Dealers in

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE

—AND—

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

No. 336 Main Street,

jan27 2w MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

DECLINE IN GOODS.

CHEAP BARGAINS IN

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

COMPRISING

Cassimere Suits,
English Melton Suits,
Fine Black Suits,
OVERCOATS and BEAVER SACKS,

—AT—

T. W. CHAPIN & CO.'S

308 1-2 Second Street.

OUR STOCK OF FURNISHING GOODS IS large and well assorted, and we are offering them at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

MEN'S HATS AND CAPS,
BOYS' HATS AND CAPS,
SMITH'S WHITE SHIRTS,
TIES, GLOVES, COLLARS,
SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS,
and TRAVELING BAGS, Etc

AT T. W CHAPIN & CO.'S

☞ Winter Underwear can be bought cheap at T. W CHAPIN & CO.'S.

jan6 1m 308½ Second street, near Monroe

JOHN McCOY, Agent,

PILCHER & BARROW,

(Successors to Pilcher & Goodrich and M. Pilcher & Co.)

COTTON & SUGAR FACTORS

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

No. 36 Factors' Row, Perdido street,

NEW ORLEANS.

☞ Business conducted by M. Pilcher. may31tf

S. KIBBE,

DEALER IN

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

Imported and Domestic

Wines, Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco,

Also all kinds of

CONFECTIONERY, NUTS, ETC.,

No. 412 S. Seventh Street,

Between St. Charles and Locust streets,

ST. LOUIS, : : : : MO.

CASH paid for all kinds of Produce. ap29

J. T. FARGASON, A. CORDES, C. O'CLAY

FARGASON, CORDES & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers,

Commission Merchants,

And Dealers in

Plantation Supplies, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Etc., Etc.,

NO. 328 FRONT STREET,

Memphis, : : : : Tenn.

HAVE on hand and to arrive—

300 bbls. of Pork;	50 casks Bacon;
300 bbls. Sugar;	50 hhds. Sugar;
500 pieces Bagging;	400 coils Rope;
50 bales Ind'a Bagging;	100 cases Brandy Cherry;
50 cases Figuretta Cigarettes;	200,000 Cigars, various brands;
100 boxes Virginia Tobacco;	1000 bbls. Flour;
50 packages Tea;	200 caudies Western Tobacco;
200 bbls Molasses;	100 bbls. Pipor Heidsick and Cliquot Champagne;
100 ½ bbls Molasses;	100 baskets Piper Heidsick and Cliquot Champagne;
500 cases Wines and Liquors;	100 kegs Molasses;
200 sks and Salt;	100 bbls. Meal.
100 cases Snuff;	

ap29

A. P. BURDITT JAS. H. SMITH. ANGUS CAMPBELL.

A. P. BURDITT & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

OFFICE—At their old Grocery stand,

308 Front Street.

Memphis, : : : Tenn.

ap21

ROBT. M'GREGOR & CO.,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 276 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton solicited, and liberal advances made on same. Orders for Plantation Supplies filled with promptness and at the lowest market prices. ap27-1m

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY

—BY—

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (in advance) per annum	$12 00
" " per week	25
To carriers and newsmen, per copy	5
Weekly per annum (in advance)	5 00

☞ Subscription entered on our mail books for a less time than one month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

One square one inser ion	$1 00
" " each additional insertion	50
" " two weeks	6 00
" " one month	8 00

☞ All advertisements considered due after the first insertion.

☞ Eight lines of solid nonpareil constitute a square.

☞ All advertisements in the Special Notice column will be charged 25 cents per line.

☞ Marriage and death notices published as other advertisements.

☞ Advertisements to be inserted in the Weekly paper only, at irregular intervals in either of the papers, will be charged $1 per square for each and every insertion.

☞ All advertisements not marked for a special time will be discontinued at the end of the week.

☞ All advertisements for the APPEAL must be handed in at the clerk's desk.

☞ *Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.*

☞ No advertisement will appear in the Weekly paper unless by special contract.

☞ Our friends are requested to aid us in their best efforts to send us subscribers, and fill up our lists, and also to forward any items of news that may be of sufficient local importance to warrant their publication.

TERMS OF WEEKLY.

AS AN INDUCEMENT to get up clubs, we have adopted the following scale of prices, which are as low as our current office expenses will admit of:

One Copy, one year	$5 00
To clubs of ten or more, each	4 50
" twenty or more, each	4 00

Invariably in advance.

THE MEANNESSES OF A MIGHTY NATION.

From the Charlott-ville (Va.) Chronicle.]

After the tragedy comes the farce—and we sometimes wish that Byron were living to pour forth one of the vials of his imperial scorn upon the meanness which the United States is showing in many matters. He certainly could not pay it even the equivocal compliment he bestowed on the younger Pitt as one,

"Renowned for ruining his country *gratis*."

The isolated revolutionary example of Johnny Tooke "hoarsely bawling through the American camp, beef, beef!" has a thousand counterparts in the present times. One could have hoped, nay, we may say, have certainly expected that a great nation after the terrible ordeal of a long and bloody war would have been thoroughly sublimated and elevated in its thoughts and feelings—that after carrying death and desolation throughout the south it would have been softened into a magnanimous disregard of mere pecuniary considerations, and have scorned to tarnish the lustre of a great triumph by cearching and prying into every nook and corner where perchance some stray bit of property had escaped the eager eye and furtive grasp of their ravaging legions.

But the hope so indulged, proves to be false and delusive. Even as John Surratt is dogged and chased to the shadows of the early fearful hall, so does northern cupidity take the wings of the morning to follow up and appropriate the ultimate dollar of a defunct Confederacy. High or low, big or little—at home or abroad—it is all one—now they swoop down upon Frazier, Trenholm and company for a thousand bales of cotton—and anon a major general issues his rescript for the reclamation of every slave which its retreating armies had first sieized, then per-secuted, and at last abandoned. It is in vain that we point to our ruined homes—ashy, our fireside fields, our desecrated churches; in vain do we ask for the restoration of family portraits, or the memorials of friendship, or even the consecrated chalice. There is but one reply; "To the victors belong the spoils," and from him that hath not shall be taken even that which he hath!" Can things like these be done, and ye the nation prosper? Can a country be truly great which gives way to so mean and mercenary a spirit as this? Will all this outcry about manhood suffrage and equal rights for so sordid and selfish a lust of gain? Is it consistent with true heroism to rifle the pockets of the victims you have slain? It was a high compliment which Sir Walter Scott paid to a great chieftain when he said of him,

"All the gold he deigns to hoard,
Inlays his helm, and hilts his sword"—

but we fear that to many a northern general we can only offer the inverted phrase,

"The only silver he can show,
Was stolen from an Ab ent foe"

As between the savage who decorates his wigwam with the scalps of his victims killed in open fight, and the petit larceny hero whose only laurels have been culled from the sideboard and the china press, we would infinitely prefer to claim citizenship with the savage. Billy Bowlegs be ore Benjamin Butler forever!

In saying this we would not be suspected for an instant of ascribing complicity on the part of any considerable portion of the northern people with the low instincts and felon propensities of this brawling marauder—but a great nation cannot consistently disclaim the acts of such subordinates until it ceases to play the scavenger itself—and unless the contemptible practices to which we have adverted are speedily abandoned and sternly denounced, the world will be very apt to say, in the bitterness of its jocularity, that the vulture rather than the eagle, is the appropriate emblem o. American character.

The most gorgeous and philosophic political writer of the last century says of the French republicans: "It is in the relaxation of security, it is in the expansion of prosperity, it is in the hour o dilatation of the heart, and of its softening into festivity and pleasure, that the real character of men is discovered. If there is any good in them, it appears then or never. Even wolves and tigers when gorged with their prey, are safe and gentle. It is at such times that noble minds give all the reins to their good nature. The indulgence of genius even to intemperance, in kindness to the afflicted, in generosity to the conquered; forbearing insults, forgiving injuries, overpaying benefits. Full of dignity themselves, they respect dignity in all, but they feel it sacred in the unhappy. But let them, and bask ing in the sunshine of unmerited mis fortune, that low, sordid, ungeneious and selfish souls swell with their hoarded poisons; it is then that they display their odious splendor, and shine out in the full lustre of their native villainy and baseness. It is in such a season that no sense or honor can be mistaken for one of them. It was in such a season, for them of political ease and security, though their people were but just emerged from actual famine, and were ready to be plunged into a gulf of penury and beggary, that your philosophic lords, but we let the curtain drop."

THE BRIDGE AT HAVRE DE GRACE.

How few recur to the ills they have felt! The present with them is usually a retrograde from preceding periods. Yet, who forgets in years back, during cold terms less protracted and less severe than we now have, the interruptions to trains, with sometimes travelers, by the freezing up of the Susquehanna? But by the great, expensive and persistent enterprise of the Baltimore and Wilmington railroad company, the trains are at this time whizzing across the river, while sleighs and loaded teams are crossing upon the ice below, wherein are all forms of watercraft fast frozen. While the Baltimore and Ohio railroad management has been lumbering for six thousand years or more to ascertain whether self government was practicable, and could exist conjointly with peace, law, and order. So far, our country answers that question in the affirmative. With a national government that preserves peace with foreign nations; enables us to respect ourselves and be respected by others; has hitherto prevented wars between the states; maintains no standing army to oversee the citizen; enforces the observance of the laws; knows not what it is to have obedience refused to the mandates of its judicial tribunals—the masses of the people do not feel, and never have felt, that anything has been taken from their pockets to support and maintain that mild and yet efficient government. The country, with its immense domain, gives wealth to states and individuals. No soldiers are posted as sentinels in our cities; no passports are needed to enable us to go from state to state; and between state and state, commerce flows in its natural and artificial channels, without the let or hindrance of toll or custom-house.

The poorest boy in the country, the son of nobody, may rise to be its chief magistrate. The poorest man in the country has the vote, the right so and otherwise to express his opinions. The people are taxed by themselves alone, and those taxes are nowhere burdensome, except in cities that have reproduced with embellishments the official corruption and profligacy of the old world. In almost every state, schools Are every where open to all. The government employs no secret police for political purposes, and pays no spies. There is no established church allied to the state and no law muzzles the press, which is indeed, if anything *too free*. The judge is open to all; and justice is neither sold, denied, nor delayed to any one. No hereditary nobles are pensioned on the people; and no man, except a few in office, fears to express openly his opinion, however unfavorable it may be of the government; nor would it be safe for the chief magistrate to offer a personal insult to the poorest gentleman in the nation. Everywhere there is ample room for the development of intellect; everywhere ample opportunity is afforded the poor to rise.

Let alone by the government, the people have everywhere attained a degree of prosperity and comfort, so often depicted in colors though glowing, yet never too flattering, that I need not reproduce them here, further than to say, as perhaps the most expressive fact of all, that the condition even now of our laboring poor is a family have not been bettered. A ton of English railroad iron, in Wales, is now sold for £5 10s. or $27 50, but it is estimated that the wages alone paid to workmen in Pennsylvania, to produce a ton of rails, amounts to $65, and of this, a careful analysis shows $35 28 to be expended by them for agricultural productions. In spite of the high rates of the figures, the laborer enjoys no more comforts than formerly. Our paper currency represents dimensions without gravity, and its perpetuation must prove destructive to both employees and employers.

Mr. Morrill shows that an inflated currency tends to demoralization, to commercial crises, to excessive foreign importations, and to extravagant appropriations, while it adds nothing to actual value. We quote what is said on these several topics:

The effects of an inflated currency, by creating suddenly a nominal increase of values, has demoralized the nation. Men quit work and buy property for a rise, although the rise may have ceased. The Jew in Boston, who had heard of some parties who had made fortunes by falling, shut up his store, although owing nothing, and traveled about all day saying he had failed. Toward night he reopened his store, and said that he had failed every since nine o'clock in the morning, and had not made a single cent! If the speculators would go back to their proper avocations like the Jew it would be all very well, but they will not. Staid men become adventurers, and adventurers become desperate. Haste to be rich fires the brain, and he who has no elephant or no fancy stocks ready to water and dispose of to green friends is a fossil of a by-gone age. Even the unsophisticated representative of the rural population, attracted by the history of some lucky city gambler, or "good operator," as the polite do call it, rush toward towns and cities eager for sudden wealth, and are ready to sully character for an unsullied equipage, believing the splendors of an establishment may conceal a shabby soul.

The urban population everywhere gains in numbers at the expense of the rural. Town and city rents are fabulously dear, but not even the cholera retards their rise. Hotels are filled, notwithstanding members of congress from the Pacific find it cheaper to cross the Atlantic and spend the vacation in Europe than endure the four-months' reckoning with an American landlord. Industry, whether agricultural, manufacturing or mechanical, is no longer attractive when fortunes are lost by wise men and are gobbled up by fools. A few may gain what others lose by bold and remorseless speculation, but the masses, trained to legitimate business and to honest labor, are daily growing poorer in pocket while they are daily exposed to deeper ruin by the seductive influences of those who seem to fly to fortune on the expanded wings of a paper currency. Let us set the gold operators, and all who follow kindred trades, at work in some honest calling! At least we may dry up the fountain from which flows their present means of intoxication.

It is a significant fact that our great eras of financial distress have occurred just at the moment when we have had the maximum amount of paper money inflation, and when we were at profound peace with all the world. The bank note circulation of the United States from January, 1830, to January, 1837, rose from $61,323,000 to $149,185,800, and then came the financial collapse from which the country did not recover for more than five years, or until 1843, when the bank circulation had been reduced to $58,564,000. In 1857 another period of sharp distress and great embarrassment was experienced throughout the country. At this time the bank-note circulation had swollen to the highest point then ever known—$214,778,822. An excessive rise of the discount in favor of paper would send almost as surely to presage a storm in the financial world as the sudden sinking of the mercury in the barometer denotes a violent change in the atmospherical world. Under such circumstances the skillful mariner will trim his canvas so as to weather the rough dangers he may be called upon to pass through.

A ROYAL LETTER.

Singular History of the Epistle—The Fortunes of a Favorite of Louis XV.

From the New Orleans Crescent.]

During the reign of Louis XV, among others who came to this country was the Chevalier de Mizieree, who was banished, it may, perhaps, be remembered by the historical reader, by an order of the French king. The Chevalier had been much loved, it is said, by his royal master—was what was called a minion of the court, and it naturally enough happened that the king again remembered him after a certain term of absence, and wrote him a letter to return to court. De Mizieree, however, had been too deeply chagrined at his banishment to feel much rejoiced at his good fortune. He had, too, been paying court of another kind, and so to the invitation he gave a positive refusal. The king by this time had learned by absence to appreciate the value and amusing qualities of his banished courtier, and not to be baulked in his wish, he sent an order to the governor of the province to arrest the obstinate chevalier, and send him *vi et armis* to France. The order in due time arrived, but before it could be carried into effect, De Mizieree got wind of it, and still determined never to return to a monarch who had shown himself ungrateful, slipped off secretly, and joined the expedition against the Nachitoches Indians. He succeeded in this manner in holding to his resolution, but it was at the cost of his life. He met the fate that befals a soldier from wounds or exposure, and all that is further known of him is that he has never returned.

The story was regarded as rather mythical, viewed by the skepticism of the present time, and might have remained always at least a matter of doubt, but for an accidental discovery which placed the matter in a little different light. An old gentleman of this city, who, at that time, was an officer of the court, had occasion to serve some sort of notice in one of the obscurest quarters of the city. The girl, upon whom the papers were served, bore the name of Clarine de Mizieree, and he, being frequently in the habit of visiting her, immediately made some inquiries, in which she stated that she was a descendant of De Mizieree. She produced a bundle of letters and papers, faded and yellow, which soon convinced him that they had belonged to the chevalier in question.

But the most singular part of the story was that the very letter which Louis XV himself wrote, and which bore the seal of France, had thus far escaped the de-troying hand of time. The papers were readily given away by the owner, who had already destroyed the greater portion of them, and were turned over to a gentleman engaged in a concise history of the state, Mr. Arroyo, of the second district bar, informs us that it is still in existence. The history of the manuscript is a curious one, and deserves some mention in the annals of the city.

Trial of the Perjurer Conover.

Conover, one of the witnesses employed by Judge Advocate Holt to swear to the complicity of Jefferson Davis with the assassination of President Lincoln, is on trial this week in Washington before the district supreme court for perjury. The charge of perjury grows out of the testimony given by him before the bureau of military justice about the time of the assassination trial. He and other witnesses swore falsely and have since confessed it under oath. The testimony given last summer before the congressional committee which was appointed to inquire whether there was cause for holding Jefferson Davis for trial as accessory to the murder of Mr. Lincoln, disclosed such flagrant wickedness in the means used to organize evidence against Mr. Davis, that the country was shocked. The testimony given showed money paid freely to bribe witnesses, and proved the manufacture of the precise testimony which was to be given by the witnesses. They rehearsed it, as if for a dramatic performance, in their private quarters. This they swore to afterward and charged themselves with perjury. The agency of Judge Advocate Holt in this criminal business does not fully appear, although the testimony points directly to him as the dispenser of gold which went into the hands of these abandoned men who accepted the price of blood and attempted to swear away the life of an innocent man. Whether the testimony before the court this week will disclose the relation of Holt to the criminal as confederate or patron, remains to be seen.

Plan for Holding the Democratic United States Convention in 1867.

To the Democracy of the States and Territories:

At a meeting of the State Sovereignty society of Ohio, held at Cincinnati the 22d of December, it was

Resolved, That a democratic United States convention be held on the 13th day of April, A. D., 1867, (being the birth day of Thomas Jefferson), at some city west of the Alleghany mountains, hereafter to be determined upon, for the purpose of discussing the doctrines of the democratic party, agreeing to a platform of principles, and nominating candidates for the offices of president and vice-president of the United States to be voted for in all the states in 1868.

Resolved, 2. That all white electors who endorse, and are willing to defend the doctrines as expressed in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798 and 1799, and Madison's report thereon, are invited to be present and participate.

Resolved, 3. That all newspapers and persons favorable to organizing a true democratic party upon correct principles are invited to take notice of these resolutions, express their wishes as to the place of holding said convention, and to correspond with the secretary of this society concerning the same.

Resolved, 4. That we do now adjourn to meet at the office of the *West and South*, No. 271 Walnut street, in Cincinnati, on Monday the 11th day of February, A. D., 1867, to read the correspondence received upon the subject, to decide upon the place for holding said convention, to which meeting all democrats favoring the convention are invited.

ALEX. LONG, Chairman.
I. J. MILLER, Secretary.

Important Pension Decision.

The father of a deceased officer applied for a pension under the act of June 6, 1866. The mother of the officer claimed and received a pension under the act of July 14 1862 and the commissioner of pensions rejected the application of the father on the ground that the act of July 6, 1866, excludes the father from the benefits of the pension laws if a dependent member be living at the time of the son's decease, and that, under the pension laws, the survivorship of a dependent parent is a bar to the claim for pension of any of the heirs of the officer, soldier or seaman of whom the mother takes precedence. It is believed that the mother having been pensioned by reason of the service and death of her son, on whom she was dependent for support, all right to a pension terminates with her death or remarriage, and does not vest in any other heir of the soldier.

Under this decision an appeal was taken to the secretary of the interior, who says: "Under the circumstances, I am of the opinion that the father is not entitled to a pension, and your decision is accordingly confirmed."

Greatest Depth of Mines.

The Esclehacht mine at Kuttenburg, in Bohemia, now inaccessible, is the deepest mine in the world, being 3778 feet below the surface. Its depth is only 150 feet less than the hight of Mount Vesuvius and it is eight times greater than the pyramid of Cheops. The bore of the salt works of Minden, in Prussia, is 2231 feet deep and 1968 feet below the level of the sea. The mine of Valenciana, in Mexico, is 1686 feet deep, and yet it is 5960 feet above the level of the sea. The Treavean copper mine, in England, is 2112 feet in depth and 1700 feet below the sea level.

The Lake Tunnel.

The lake tunnel is now completed, says the Chicago *Evening Journal*, the chambers having been walled up and the whole bore lined and cemented. In a day or two the link connecting a temporary well with the tunnel proper will be finished and our citizens will be furnished with pure water. The work on the new water works is progressing satisfactorily, considering the weather, but it will be some time yet before the old pumps will be dispensed with.

Church Incident.

The following is going the rounds: "A minister of a western village found, one Sabbath, a notice which had been cut from a Saturday's newspaper, and placed in his desk for him to read to his congregation. But, by a strange coincidence, there happened to be printed on the other side of the same slip the advertisement of a certain shoe dealer, a prominent member of his church, and without turning the paper to read the other side, as the advertisement met his eye, the good man concluded it was expected he would read it. At ordinary, to the surprise of all, he announced at the usual time for reading notices—'George S. Brown keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a large and well selected assortment of boots and shoes, which he will sell low for cash, at No. 10 Pine street.' And he added: 'Brother Brown is a worthy member of the church and society, and deserving the patronage of the congregation.' The consternation of brother Brown may be better imagined than described."

Destitution in Georgia.

From the Chattanooga Daily Union.]

Here in Chattanooga, recent investigations have brought to light the fact that we have in the neighborhood of one thousand indigent poor, who are unable to obtain work, and without the means to support themselves, are consequently dependent on the charities of those better off in this world's goods for enough sustenance to keep soul and body together. How many more there may be in the county we have no means of knowing. Bad as this, however, the suffering in Georgia is still worse. In Warren county, fifty miles west of Augusta, there are over seven hundred men, women and children, white and black, without food except as it is doled out to them by the charity of others. In the neighboring county of Henry there are eight hundred names reported by the inferior court of persons who are in the most indigent circumstances. The inferior court of Cherokee county reports twelve hundred of the same class. More or less are reported in other counties. The total number of the destitute in this State is more than even our own people would conjecture, unless they have taken the trouble to ascertain. Fifty thousand would not more than cover the number of those who have not the actual means of subsistence. The facts are terrifying. These people are in absolute want of the commonest necessaries of life. Could anything more appalling be imagined?

Commenting on the recent flurry in Wall street, the New York *Independent* says:

During the week more than a dozen large stockholders have either failed or suspended payment. At least half of them, it is believed, will shortly resume business. The leading broker for the Erie speculators has the sympathy of all in his line of business. He has, innocently, been made the victim of a large number of reckless speculators, the chief of whom, it is declared, has been playing a game which would have disgraced a faro bank. The names and tricks of the whole batch of worthies are freely commented upon by a class of men who have special gifts in the use of the Anglo-Saxon language. At least fifty thousand shares of Erie stock were bought for the clique in three days by the broker before spoken of. The speculators took from him about thirty-five thousand shares, and then left him to break—which he did—the remaining load on his own shoulders. He purchased for them this stock, in full confidence that he would be faithfully protected, according to agreement, but was kindly permitted, at the last moment, to be his own executioner. At least a million of dollars more from the clique were required to pay for the stock left on the hands of the unfortunate broker.

Colored Emigration from South Carolina.

For two months past a large number of colored farm hands of the state has left the middle and upper districts, and have gone in large numbers to the south and southwest. They have gone to all sections of the southern country, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas and Florida. This last state appears to be the favorite, and some five thousand to six thousand at least have passed through this city, bound in that direction. The steamer Dictator, of the Florida line, has been a favorite with them, and has probably taken from three thousand to four thousand. On Saturday last, the steamer Adele left this city for Galveston, Texas, having on board some three hundred to four hundred. The number that have left the upper country in August is difficult to estimate, but we have heard the total number that have left put down at 25,000.—*Charleston News.*

A Strange Story.

A deaf negro, the Indianapolis *Herald* says, who had been cut handing, was walking along the railroad track, in the neighborhood of Camp Carrington, a few days since, when the down train from Lafayette came along. The engineer whistled, but the sable hunter being deaf, did not hear. Before the engine could be stopped the negro was struck by the cowcatcher and tumbled into a promiscuous heap by the side of the track, a good deal bruised and confused but not much hurt. His gun was discharged by the shock, the shot killing a hog that was foraging near. The owner of the hog will bring suit against the road, while the road will have recourse on the negro.

MISCELLANEOUS

J. J. PETTIT. JNO. C. COOPER.

P. T. PETTIT & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS.

—AND—

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No. 14 Monroe Street.

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W. L. STEWART, late Stewart & King; M. D. MERIWETHER, late Meriwether, Fordes & Co., Jackson, Tenn.; M. D. L. STEWART, late of Raleigh.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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FIRST CLASS COTTON LAND

For Sale.

A TRACT of land, unsurpassed for the production of cotton or corn, is offered for sale. It is situated in Desoto county, Miss., 25 miles from Memphis. Known as section 18, township 1 south of range 6 west. For further information

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Dealer in *Wholesale and Retail*

SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

AND all articles needed in the school room or counting house. Our stock, already large, will be increased as the demand requires. We call special attention to our

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and would invite Teachers and Merchants to call and examine our shelves and prices. The most liberal inducements offered to wholesale buyers. NEW BOOKS AND STANDARD WORKS always on our counters and at the lowest market prices. A share of the patronage respectfully solicited. se18-3m

JAMES S. DAY, Lagrange, Tenn. W. P. PROUDFIT Memphis, Tenn.

DAY & PROUDFIT,

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Rooms 11 & 12 Mosby & Hunt's Block,

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J. S. WILLIAMS & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

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MEMPHIS.....& .....TENNESSEE.

☞ Liberal advances made on Cotton and Produce in hand. Orders for supplies, Bagging and Rope promptly filled. ap21

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Wholesale and Retail

CONFECTIONER,

N. E Corner Main and Adams Streets,

HAS on hand at all times a choice and complete stock of

All Kinds of Confectionaries,

such as Candies, Jellies Pickles, Nuts, Raisins Sardines, Canned Fruits, Cured Meats, etc., etc Also, best brands of imported

Havana Cigars and Virginia Tobacco.

and has a good assortment of TOYS, which he sells at NEW YORK PRICES, and to any quantity desiring, and he here furnished promptly and in most elegant style. nov17

MRS. RODNER,

No. 286 Second Street,

Near the corner of Madison and Second streets,

One Square From Her Old Stand.

HAS ON HAND

A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

—OF—

HUMAN HAIR GOODS,

Also, a large stock of

Toys, Notions, Etc.,

All of which she offers for sale at the

Lowest Prices!

Please give her a call before purchasing elsewhere dec 2 1m

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A. JUST,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

MENS', YOUTHS', BOYS'

—AND—

CHILDRENS' CLOTHING,

Furnishing Goods and Hats.

—ALSO—

Umbrellas, Trunks, Valises, Etc.,

No. 245 Main Street,

(First door South of Jefferson),

MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.

I TAKE pleasure in announcing to my patrons and the public generally, that I have just received my

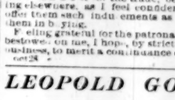
FALL AND WINTER STOCK,

which is now complete, comprising a large and well selected assortment of the a ove named goods. They are of the best styles and fabrics and manufactured expressly for this market, by the most approved workmen, well adapted to both city and country trade.

Respectfully solicit a call from parties desiring to purchase goods in my line, either for their own use or for the trade, before purchasing elsewhere, as I feel confident that I can offer them such inducements as will warrant them in buying.

In selling, grateful for the patronage so liberally bestowed on me, I hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same. oct28 -

LEOPOLD GOEPEL



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JOHN W. CARRINGTON, President. JAMES GARDINER, Vice-Pres't & Sec'y.

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☞ Orders filled in either place. Shipments from Memphis to New Orleans without charge of Commission. sept2 6m

NEW SOUTHERN MUSIC BOOK

Just Published:

TABOR;

OR, THE

Richmond Collection of Sacred Music.

BY R. M. McINTOSH,

Of Virginia.

Essentially Southern in its main features, TABOR nevertheless contains a choice selection of the best Northern copy-right music. Its author, for four years an officer of the confederate army, composed many stirring pieces in moments snatched during its marchings and counter-marchings in Virginia. The dirge used at the funeral of Gen. T. J. Jackson, (Stonewall), May 11, 1863, was from his pen, and is included in this collection.

"Mr. McIntosh," says the Richmond *Whig*, "is well known throughout the South as an author and teacher of finished excellence, with a musical reputation rarely attained by any man of his age in this country. In the South he stands at the very head of church music, no one disputing the position with him."

The book embraces everything of value or Southern or Southwestern origin, music which is now for the first time reduced to a written form. Its variety is great—embracing all metres in use, in every key and every variety or measure—with a full elementary department and fine collection of new anthems, set pieces and sentences. It contains nearly 300 closely printed pages, neatly and tastefully gotten up, well printed and bound.

Price, $1 25, for which it will be sent, post free, to any part of the country.

Single copies, for examination and introduction, sent to any address, postage paid, on receipt of one dollar.

F. J. HUNT

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

SUNDAY, : : : : : FEBRUARY 10, 1867

EDITOR ..... ALBERT PIKE.
ASSOCIATE EDITOR ..... ST. CLAIR DEARING.
BUSINESS MANAGER ..... JOHN AINSLIE.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in the APPEAL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith and responsibility.

All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE APPEAL," Memphis.

All Communications for publication must be written on one side of the page, and with all other matters connected with the editorial department, should be addressed: EDITORS OF THE APPEAL, Memphis.

We cannot, as a rule, undertake to return articles not found suitable for publication.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE APPEAL.

In consequence of judicial proceedings, had in respect to the interests of different parties in the APPEAL, the paper, the printing establishment and the good will of the paper have been sold, and the undersigned have become the purchasers.

Every possible exertion will be made to render the APPEAL more acceptable to its readers, and more desirable as a medium of advertising. Much more space will be devoted to reading matter, and a special column be appropriated weekly to Masonic information.

The undersigned hope, by close attention to the affairs of the paper and office, to give it claims equal to those of any other journal of the city to the support and confidence of the community.

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

PRESIDENTIAL PLAN OF RECONSTRUCTION.

In the Senate of the United States, on the 6th, Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, presented the Presidential plan of reconstruction. We give it in full. Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, on behalf of the Democratic party, demurred to it, utterly repudiating any such doctrine as was contained in it:

WHEREAS, At the last session of the thirtieth congress an amendment to the constitution of the United States was proposed to the legislatures of the several states, which said amendment had not been ratified by the states in which rebellion against the United States recently prevailed; and

Whereas there is reason to believe that the following amendment to the constitution of the United States would, if passed by congress, be ratified by the legislatures of said states; and

Whereas there is reason to believe that the constitutions of said states will soon be amended by voluntary act of the legislature and people thereof by the adoption of an article as follows:

ARTICLE.—Every male citizen who has resided in this State one year, and in the county filed in this State one six months, immediately preceding the day of election, and can read the Constitution of the United States in the English language, and write his name; or who may be the owner of $250 worth of taxable property shall be entitled to vote at any election for Governor of the State, members of the Legislature, and other officers elected by the people; provided no person, by reason of this article, shall be excluded from voting who was heretofore entitled to the elective franchise under the Constitution and the laws of the State; or who, at the time of the amendments, may be entitled to vote under said Constitution and laws.

Now, therefore, in view of the above considerations, and in the confident hope of an easy and fraternal restoration of the Union.

Resolved, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said constitution:

ARTICLE 1. Section 1. The union under the constitution shall be perpetual.

Sec. 2 The public debt of the United States, authorized by law, shall ever be held sacred and inviolate; but neither the United states nor any state shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States.

Sec. 3. All persons born in, or naturalized in, the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of each state in which they reside; and citizens of each state shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several states. No state shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or any property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of its laws.

Sec. 4. Representation shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But when any state shall on account of race or color, or previous condition of servitude, deny the exercise of the elective franchise at any election for the choice of electors for president and vice-president of the United States, representatives in congress, members of the legislature and other officers elected by the people, to any male inhabitants of such state being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, then the entire class of persons excluded from the exercise of the elective franchise shall not be counted in the basis of representation. No state shall require a property qualification for voters more than the value of one hundred dollars, or an educational test other than the ability to read the constitution of the United States in the English language and write his own name.

This plan, proposed by the President, and concurred in by a handful of Southern men, (among them Gov. ORR of South Carolina), should of course receive from the people of the Provinces, a dispassionate and sober consideration; although we do not imagine that there is the least likelihood of its adoption by the Congress of the United States. Whatever our opinion as to the faults of the President's policy, since his accession to office, he has certainly shown a generous temper towards a conquered people; has pardoned many who were leaders in Secession, and in the civil war, and has insisted on the constitutional rights of the States. If he dares not propose a better plan, we may be quite sure that none better has at present even the ghost of a chance.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL, of New York, sends us a letter of advice to the South, desiring its publication, with comments, in which he urges that we may turn the tables on the Rads. by offering to be reconstructed on the basis of *universal* suffrage of white and negro men and women. We notice it in connection with the President's plan because it states, as we think truly, the Northern feeling and determination.

We do not doubt that "the radical principles of the North are immovably fixed upon Negro Suffrage as a condition of Southern reconstruction," nor that "the advocates of Negro Suffrage daily grow stronger and more numerous."

But we do not believe that "the result is to be a renewal of civil war, or a concession by the South of political equality to the negro."

Of course, "the interest of both North and South, if they must live together, is peace, harmony and fraternity." And yet we do "recognize the fact," that "the radicalism of the North is *actual, organic, and progressive*." We are told that, if the South resorts to arms, "the North will be practically unanimous." We do not doubt it. It is practically unanimous now, in legislation.

The South has not even begun to think of a resort to arms as a possibility. She is chained like PROMETHEUS to the rock, and the vultures tear her vitals; but all her people know that it would be insanity to endeavor to resist any thing. No doubt it is desired she should. But she sincerely desires peace. We were all weary of the condition of things that war engendered. We remember the despotism of our own military authorities, the insecurity of life and property, as well as the misery and destitution of the people and the sufferings of our heroic soldiery, of whom thousands died in hospitals of neglect and starvation, and thousands upon thousands from exposure and the wintry cold in which they shivered.

We wish for harmony; but to denounce us continually as rebels and traitors, unfit ever to be trusted with the privilege of voting, is not the way to restore that harmony. We know too well what miserably selfish and ignoble interests are at the bottom of our disfranchisement. But even fraternity might return, if wise counsels governed in the North instead of such folly as that of that intellectual peacock, SUMNER; and a manly generosity, instead of the snarling and currish spite of STEVENS. It *is* restored in Free Masonry. Why should it not be among other men?

We certainly do not wish again to see the Federal hosts, under the old ATTILAS or new ones, ravaging and plundering within our borders. We do not wish to see the Republic change before its time, which will come soon enough, into an Empire, with BUTLER, perhaps, for Emperor as DOMITIAN II. Bayonets and Military Commissions and the prison of old Point Comfort will not restore the feeling of fraternity: but we shall remember that there is more real heroism in endurance than on the field of battle; and we are prepared to endure.

We do not believe that the Southern States will accept the new plan of reconstruction. It is for the people to determine, not so much what will conduce to their safety or comfort, as what their self-respect demands. We do not believe, for we are not willing to believe, that the people of our States will ever *consent* to negro suffrage as the price of re-admission into the Union.

We believe that the great majority of our people will, like Senator SAULSBURY, repudiate the whole plan. It gives no assurance that any one who fought on the losing side in the civil war, shall ever be allowed to represent the people anywhere. It does not provide for a general amnesty. We think that our people will say with emphasis: the conqueror "may persecute us with the sword, with the famine, and with the pestilence, and deliver us to be removed to all the kingdoms of the earth, to be a curse, and an astonishment and a hissing and a reproach among all the nations"; but we will not accept as voters a horde of barbarians sprung from the teeming loins of dusky Africa. It would be a less curse to the country to agree that they should intermarry with our daughters. Let the victors do the deed, if they will, and take the consequences. Elsewhere, the negro may be the intellectual equal of the white man. Here he is not. Elsewhere it may be fit, and the white man may be willing, that the negro should govern and the Caucasian serve. Here, neither is the case. We think the right of suffrage is already cheapened too much, when conferred upon the scum of cities. You can impose the curse upon us. You have the power; and the time will be short before "the whirlwind of the Lord will go forth with fury,—a *continuing* whirlwind;" and hell will rise up to meet your coming. When the Devil has reigned long enough, and our discipline and chastisement shall have taught us wisdom, the Lord God will again ascend the Throne. Then "our children shall be as aforetime, and their congregation shall be established before Him, and our nobles shall be of ourselves, and our governors shall proceed from the midst of us."

We are urged to "remove every seed of future controversy." How remove them, when the North daily sows them broadcast?

The truth is that our calamities are, as usual, blessings in disguise. The war had made us no wiser. At the end of it, our people had literally learned nothing. Neither the men nor the system that had governed us so long had been changed while the war lasted. Richmond was a pocket edition of Washington, with all the old routine and all the old abuses. We copied all the odious acts of the Northern Congress. We also had the luxuries that the North had. We suspended the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus, and our Generals declared martial law, enacted codes, and substituted Provost Marshals for the courts.

We are learning something now. The ugly lineaments of usurpation no longer fascinate us. Tyranny can no longer justify by the plea of necessity, and it has become detestable. We feel upon *our* limbs the manacles and fetters that galled the limbs of JEFFERSON DAVIS in the gloomy casemate of Old Point Comfort. We know what subjugation means. The folly of those who possess the powers of government is compressing us into one solid unity. What causes soever some of us have had to complain of others, we have forgotten them all, and are becoming of one mind and one soul. We are learning to endure. It may be their new plan of reconstruction will divide us, for the people strongly desire to follow the President, and have heretofore complied with all that he has asked or ordered.

But every new act of submission on our part leads to new exactions. We must stop somewhere. It would have been much better, we think, if we had stopped long ago. We ought to consent to nothing that does not propose a general amnesty, and the restoration of *all* of our leaders to *all* their rights and privileges as citizens.

We need not, however, imagine that we shall be offered an opportunity to act upon the President's plan. It fell dead as soon as presented, and its only effect determined on enforcing the "Constitutional Amendment."

—In despite of the ridicule certain northern papers attempted to attach to the manly sport of tilting on horseback, in so-called tournaments, the yankee gentlemen are actually participating in tournaments themselves, only they prefer their own two feet—attached to skates, to the four of a horse; and the successful "skatist" selects a "queen of love and beauty," just as the southern cavaliers are wont to do.

—H. F. Janes, who founded the city of Janesville, Wisconsin, in 1836, soon afterward emigrated to the Pacific coast, and now writes to the Janesville *Gazette*, and says, that although he is sixty-three years of age, he has never yet seen a railroad or a telegraph.

—In a New York exchange we see it stated that a cartel has been received from Mr. Staunton, as representative of the English chess players, wherein the entire strength of the United States, without any exception, is invited to contest a match for 200 guineas, through the medium of the Atlantic cable. This startling proposition is as we understand, under advisement among our principal amateurs.

—A reverend geographer of London, England, not inappropriately named *Furnivis*, gives the following definite information about the realms of his satanic majesty: "Hell is 4000 miles from the surface of the earth; it is a boundless plain of red-hot iron, with an atmosphere of fire and rivers of seething filth and sulphur."

—A bill has been introduced into the New York legislature which provides that all passengers on the several railroads of that state shall only pay half the usual fare if unprovided with seats by the railroad companies, and that if a passenger shall buy his ticket of a ticket agent of conductor, and then have no seat provided, he shall recover back by action the entire fare paid.

—The member of congress referred to in the following statement by the New York *World*, is Benj. F. Loan: A sister-in-law of the radical member of congress from the St. Joseph, Mo., district, during the war, gratified her malignity by going out to see four Confederate youths hanged in cold blood by jayhawkers. Soon after, a son was born to her whose tongue lolls continuously from his mouth, and whose neck bears the frayed appearance of one in the final agonies of suffocation. While many will pity her, none will say it is not deserved.

The American astronomers of the coast survey have determined, by means of the trans-Atlantic cable, the difference of longitude between Valentia, Ireland, and Heart's Content, Newfoundland. The difference has been found to be two hours, fifty-one minutes, fifty-six seconds and a half. By this means the difference of longitude between the different points of Europe and America may be ascertained with rigorous exactness. The duration of the passage of the electric spark by the Atlantic cable is one-third of a second. This is ascertained from astronomical observations made at the extremities of the cable.

Jewish.

The rabbis of Europe are to assemble in council in Paris, next year, in order that the great sanhedrim may take place in conjunction with the universal exhibition. The central Jewish committee of Paris has taken the initiative of the meeting, which will be specially called on to decide the following questions: The abolition of the prohibition of certain articles of food; the suppression of polygamy that exists among the Jews in Algeria; and the recognition of female children as equally qualified to inherit, in that country, with males.

A rich gold mine lately discovered in Canada is claimed as a catholic miracle, but the reason for such a pretence is not given. The New York *Tribune* says: A huge rock in the Richardson gold mine was blasted this morning, revealing a rich vein of gold far beyond the most sanguine expectation. The rock taken out will yield not less than $12,000 to the ton, and the dirt which miners call "dirt crevice," not less than $60,000. A company of gentlemen from Chicago have purchased the right to work the mine. They will commence operations in the spring. The mine is covered at present by a large shed, which is guarded by the sentinels, who will permit no person on the property.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—Recently a young married lady in Ohio hanged herself because her husband scolded her for giving $16 in charity.

—Diptheria is prevailing to an alarming extent in New England. One family in New Hampshire lost eleven members in two weeks.

—It is reported that a son of Marco Bozzaris will be Greek minister to the United States.

—A female reformation society is to be started at Chicago; and nowhere is it more needed.

—The total debt of North Carolina, up to October 1st, including interest, amounts to thirteen million dollars.

—Some creatures not fearing the Lord broke into a church at Indianapolis last Sunday, and confiscated the whole stock of sacramental wine.

—An exchange says one Mr. Bell, of Boston, engaged in laying torpedoes to blow up Brazilian war vessels in Paraguay, has been blown up by one of his own torpedoes and extinguished.

—A codfish breakfast and India-rubber coat will keep men dry all day.

—Thackery says: "Only women thoroughly know the insolence of women toward one another."

—A Virginia antiquary has discovered that Pocahontas did not save Capt. John Smith's life at all.

—Beast Butler announces his intention to run for the Presidency in 1868 at all hazards. Why not? Running is his forte when there is nothing to steal!

—Vermont has forty-four base ball clubs, all organized since April 1, 1866.

—In Massachusetts, during the year, 231,690 barrels of mackerel were inspected—a decrease of 25,099 barrels since the previous year.

—At the Wool Growers' convention held in Springfield, Ill., it was stated that there are in that state 2,000,000 sheep, worth $8,000,000, yielding annually $3,000,000.

—The St. Louis *Democrat* discourteously says: The Memphis APPEAL, a rebel newspaper, has been purchased by John Hogan, the St. Louis copperhead, and prominent friend of Andrew Johnson. It will be edited by ex-rebel Gen. Albert Pike. It is destined to be successful if it learns to eat more dirt than the *Avalanche*.

—Victor Cousin, one of the most eminent of French authors, has just died at the age of seventy-five years. Several of his works have been translated into English.

—A writer, who has been to both places, says life is too short and uncertain to drink poor whisky or to make love to ugly women.

—The success of street railroads in America have determined the cockneys to inaugurate them for the first time in London. The next session of parliament, it is believed, will legalize the project.

—The *South Carolinian* says there is a growing disposition among capitalists of the north to loan money to the producers of cotton for the purpoes of enabling them to carry on the labors of their plantations.

—The Chicago *Times* says the New York *Tribune* devotes two editorial columns to attempting to prove that the democratic party favored secession. If so, it may have arisen from reading the cogent articles favoring secession which appeared in the New York *Tribune* just before and at the breaking out of the rebellion.

—George W. Paschel, and quite a number of other prominent union men of Texas, have memorialized Congress to divide the State midway between the Brazos and Calerado rivers, saying if so divided the western section would strongly sustain the union on the basis of the congressional reconstruction policy.

—The notorious P. T. Barnum is a candidate for congress at the approaching spring election in Connecticut.

—The well known steamer R.R. Cuyla, long in the New York and Savannah, Georgia, trade, has been seized as a suspected Fenian privateer. She was heavily armed.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

[WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.]

Night Dispatches.

FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, February 9.—Snow storm has greatly interfered with business. It is still growing cold.

FROM CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., February 9.—A heavy snow, with a northeasterly gale, and much drifting here to-day. Another blockade is imminent.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—In the house to-day Stevens' reconstruction bill was considered. Banks spoke in opposition.

The Nebraska bill, which was passed over the president's veto, was proclaimed a law by the speaker.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, February 9.—The weather is clear with a cold wind. Mercury, 43. Business on the landing is active, as is usual on Saturdays. Arrivals—Marble City, from St. Louis. Departures—W. R. Arthur, for St. Louis, Virginia, for Louisville, Messenger, for Cairo, and Magenta for Vicksburg.

FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, February 9.—The Glascon, from New Orleans, returned at 8 a.m. The Liberty No. 2, from Memphis for Louisville, passed up at 8 a.m.; the David, from Memphis for Evansville, at 11 a.m. The Atlantic, from St. Louis for New Orleans, passed down at 11 a.m.

The snow storm prevailed most of the night. The mercury was down to 10° this morning. It is clear this evening, and the mercury is at 18°.

There has been a rise in the river during the past twenty-four hours of ten inches. Business is good.

The Cora S., from Memphis for Louisville, passed up at 8 a.m. The Lizzie Gill cleared for New Orleans at 7 p.m., and the Atlantic at 5 p.m. The Liberty No. 2 did not clear until 7 p.m.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, February 9.—A marble bust of the late President Lincoln is to be inaugurated on the 12th inst. at the academy of music. Gov. Bramlette is expected to preside. Hon. Jas. Speed delivers the eulogium. A letter just received from President Johnson declines attending, on account of the pressure of public business, but expresses the warmest sympathy with those who render this just tribute to the memory of a great and good man.

G. W. Wicksales received to-day one ton of pig lead, the first product of the mines in Franklin county, Ky.

A heavy snow, four inches level, fell during the day. It is now clear, and the mercury is ten degrees above zero. Barometer 29.75 and rising.

The river is falling, with fourteen feet six inches water in the canal.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, February 9.—It is stated that the Pope will soon make an appeal to the Catholic powers to restore him.

The Turkish powers are to evacuate Sevola.

A letter from Garibaldi, published in Venice to-day, expresses sympathy with the Cretans.

LONDON, February 9—noon.—Consols 91 3-16; 5-20s, 72 15-16.

LIVERPOOL, February 9—noon.—Cotton opened strong. Prices are unchanged.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, February 9.—Flour unchanged and less firm, $9 25@10 25; superfine trade and fancy brands, $11 25@15. Wheat unchanged, but declining at close. Corn declined 2c. Oats quiet and firm, 55@62c in elevator and 77c in sacks. Cotton firm at 30c. Whisky 26c. Provisions unchanged. Bulk shoulders 13c; sides, 10c; hams, 11@c; all packed bacon, 9@c; shoulders, 11c; sides, 12@c, clear rib, 12@c; clear sides and all packed pork dull, 20@c. Lard, 12@c. Linseed oil, $1 34. Groceries firm. Sugar, 12@14c. Coffee, 25@27c. Gold, 37@c. Money unchanged.

NEW YORK, February 9.—Cotton is a shade firmer; uplands, 38c. Flour dull, $9 50@13 40, whole range. Whisky, wheat and corn, unchanged. Groceries, quiet. Sugar steady, 10@11c. Pork dull and lower. Dressed hogs, 9@9@c. Lard dull, 11@11@c. Money is easy at 7 per cent. Sterling is quiet at 84@8@. Gold, 137. Exports of specie $210,000. Government stocks are a shade firmer. In dry goods there is a fair demand for staple calicoes and light woolen goods.

LOUISVILLE, February 9.—Sales of tobacco 36 hhds, at $2 65 to 13 75. Flour, superfine at $10. Prime wheat $2 85. Corn, shelled, in bulk, 68 to 70c; ear, 65c. Oats, in bulk, 68c. Mess pork, $21; bacon shoulders, 10 to 10@c; bacon clear sides, 13@c; hams, 15 to 16c. Lard, in tierces, 12c. Whisky, $2 25. Prime sugar, 14@c. Cotton, 28 to 29c.

NEW ORLEANS, February 9.—Cotton higher; sales, 8700 bales; low middling, 30@c; middling, 31@c; receipts, 1423; exports, 12,500. Sugar is in active demand; fair, 13c. Molasses firm; fair, 74c; prime to choice, 75@76c. Flour firm; superfine, $11 75; extra, $12@15 50. Corn easier, $1 08@1 15. Oats firm and in good demand, 85c. Hay firm, $33@35. Pork quiet, $21 50. Provisions nominal; shoulders, 11c; sides, 13@15c. Lard dull, 13@14@. Whisky and tobacco unchanged. Gold, 137@. Freights and exchange are unchanged.

For the following story the Chicago *Republican* is responsible: At the Charleston convention, after joining the secessionists, Ben. Butler encountered Dean Richmond, and said, "I am sorry to leave my old political associates, but you know I am a man who always goes where his political principles carries him, regardless of consequences." "It's like you, Butler, by G—," answered Richmond, who swore by rule, "I never knew but two men with cock-eyes who were entirely honest. One is Benjamin F. Butler, by J—, and the other was the late James Buchanan. Good morning."

DIED.

DIXON—Yesterday, at twenty minutes past 5 o'clock, of the residence of R. E. Ward, Esq., after a severe and protracted attack of typhoid fever, MRS. SALLY HARRIS DIXON, wife of Judge George Dixon.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which takes place from the Central Methodist church, Union street, at 11 a.m., to-day.

Services by Rev. J. T. C. Collins.

Hacks will be in attendance at J. C. Holst & Co.'s, Main street.

Louisville, Ky., and Richmond, Va., papers please copy.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

HACKLEY—Judge WM. K. HACKLEY died suddenly at his residence in this city at 12 o'clock m., yesterday.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral services at his late residence on Beal street, three doors west of Orleans, south side, This Afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Services by Rev. Dr. White.

CREIGHTON.—The friends and acquaintances of JOHN R. J. CREIGHTON, Captain of the Bluff City Grays, 154th Regiment Tennessee volunteers, late Confederate States Army, who fell at the battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn., 31st of December 1862, are respectfully invited to attend the final interment of his remains at Elmwood Cemetery, this afternoon at 3 o'clock from the residence of his mother, No. 86 Pontotoc street, corner of St. Martin.

Services by Rev. T. D. Witherspoon.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Salt! Salt! Salt!

For Sale,

600 BBLS. Kanawha and Ohio River SALT, (80 lb bbls.), No. 1 cooperage, in quantities to suit purchasers.

LAWKEN, F. & CARTER.
feb10 2t 258 Front street.

WM. H. ANDREWS,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

No. 281 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

I AM, as heretofore, prepared to offer inducements to Close Cash Buyers equal to any house in the city, my stock being exclusively cash or city acceptance. Call and examine my stock and prices—you will not go away dissatisfied.

WM. H. ANDREWS,
feb10 1m 281 Front street.

J. O. FORD & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

SADDLERY and SADDLERY HARDWARE,

Old Stand, Opposite Court Square,

257 1-2 Main Street,

MEMPHIS, : : : : TENN.

FORD, DIXON & CO., | SAYRE, PLUMB & CO.,
St. Louis, Mo. | New Orleans, La.
feb10 1y

SAYOSO SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,

Banking House 19 Madison St.

This Institution, organized in 1856, has been in continuous and successful operation for the past ten years, continues to transact a

GENERAL EXCHANGE AND BANKING BUSINESS.

Will Receive Deposits, Buy and Sell

Foreign & Domestic Exchange.

Gold, Silver and Uncurrent Money.

SELLS Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, on London and all leading cities of the United states, and will make collections on all accessible places in the South and West.

E. M. AVARE, Cashier.
JOHN C. LANIER, President.
feb10 1m29-1y-sg17 tf

IN offering OUR BITTERS to the Southern Public, we have no hesitation in asserting their superiority over any Northern production in our markets. In their devisement they are purely Southern—compounded with a special adaptitude to the various types of stomacic derangements prevalent in our climate.

It is a gentle stimulant to the system after undergoing a severe illness.

It is a cure for Dyspepsia.

It assists Digestion.

It cures diarrhœa and Cholera Morbus.

It is a preventive for Chills and Fevers.

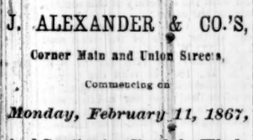
It is an invaluable companion for persons traveling, at season of the year.

It is a HOME enterprise, and possesses true merit.

☞ Sold everywhere.

C. H ESBERT & CO.,
Sole Proprietors
feb10 tf Memphis, Tenn.

BERNARD & McCLURE



Nos. 298 and 300 Second Street,
Memphis, : : : : Tenn.

PUBLISHERS OF

SHEET MUSIC,

AND DEALERS IN

Pianos, Organs, Melodeons,

Musical Merchandise of Every Description,

And STRINGS of all kinds.

OLD PIANOS taken in exchange as part pay for new ones.

TUNING AND REPAIRING promptly attended to.

NEW MUSIC received daily. feb10 3m

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE

—OF—

W. WYATT,

No. 5 Howard Row.

WE have taken the spacious storehouse in the Ayres Block formerly occupied by Robeson & Mitchell, and we will connect with the Real Estate brokerage there of the Auction of Goods and Merchandise. The ample room we now have for the Storage of goods and display of the same will give us unusual facilities in disposing to advantage any consignments that may be made to us.

Liberal Cash Advances made on consignments. MONSARRAT & MONTGOMERY.
feb8 10t

MEMPHIS IRON

Manufacturing Company.

WE are MANUFACTURING in this city the

BEST QUALITY OF IRON,

of various sizes.

Prepared to patronize HOME INTERESTS. Will please call upon

Orgill Bros. & Co.,
OR
Conway, Jones & Tate, } Agents.
M. J. WICKS, President.
February 7, 1867. feb8 1m.

LANDRETH'S

WARRANTED GARDEN SEED!

CONSTANTLY arriving and for sale by

R. G. CRAIG & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Seed Store,
jan24 3m 379 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.

Coal Oil and Soap!

50 BBLS. BEST COAL OIL just received.
200 " No. 1 ROSIN
200 " No. 1 BARS
Jan. 26, 1867—1w O. F. PRESCOTT & CO.
No. 97 Jefferson street.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER

Lessee and Manager ..... W. C. THOMPSON

First Night of the celebrated artists, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.

Monday Evening, February 11, '67,

Will be presented an adaptation of Lover's popular novel entitled Handy Andy, under the management of W. J. Florence, entitled a Multitude of Blunders—Handy Andy, Mr. Florence; Mrs. Fitzsimmons, Mrs. Florence; Sir Thomas Grinder (with original Irish song and dance), Mr. Bridges; Barkins, an Irish Dancing Attorney, Mr. Florence; Mrs. Grinder, Mrs. Florence; Tim Quinn, Mr. Florence.

GREENLAW OPERA HOUSE.

Tuesday Evening, February 12,

FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY,

The Celebrated

BUISLAY FAMILY.

Aerialists, Pantomimists and Athletes,

In their MARVELOUS PERFORMANCES.

DURING their stay will be presented, for the first time here, the extraordinary feat called the

SPIRAL MOUNTAIN,

And the Wonderful and Startling

Niagara Leap, Double L' Echelle Perilleuse, Horizontal Bar, etc

TABLEAUX, BALLETTE AND PANTOMIME.

Admission to Dress Circle and Parquette, $1. Family Circle, 50c. Colored Gallery, 25c. Doors open at 7—commence at 8 precisely.
feb8 3t

Front Street Museum!

NOW on exhibition the Bohemian Glass Shower, Wax Statuary, the great Panorama, etc., etc.

Open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. feb2 tf

CH. E. PFEIFER,

General Commission Merchant,

No. 65 Common Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

AGENT for Smith & Rand Powder Company.

Dealer and New Orleans Rifle, Musket, Cannon, Sporting, Ducking and Mining

POWDER,

on hand and for sale at No. 65 Common street, New Orleans, in packages of all quantities. Also, drop and Buck shot, Caps, etc., orders promptly filled. nov1 1y

JNO. M. CARMACK,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

Memphis, Tenn.

OFFICE—Removed to 13 Court street, between Main and Front. nov1

O. F. PRESCOTT & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

COAL OIL, LARD OIL,

Coal Oil Lamps,
Lamp Fixtures,
Candles, and
Axle Grease.

MANUFACTURERS OF

GERMAN, PALM AND ROSIN SOAPS

Tinware, Stove Pipe, Roofing, Guttering, etc.

No. 40 Jefferson Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Cash paid for Grease and Tallow. jan10 1m

R. C. CRAIG & CO.'S

SEED STORE,

379 Main Street, Jackson Block,

jan24 3m MEMPHIS, TENN

MEGIBBEN & BROTHER,

WHOLESALE

Liquor Dealers,

281 : MAIN STREET : 281

Memphis, : : : Tennessee.

jan23 M

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL,

McBaneville Depot,

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD

SESSION of 1867 opens March 6th. Course of Instruction

Classical, Mathematical and Commercial

Address ..... Col. WM. BINGHAM.
jan10 1m

WM. H. ANDREWS,

GROCER

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 284 Front Street,

Memphis, : : : Tennessee.

I TAKE this method of informing my friends and the public generally, that I still continue business at the old stand as above, continuing all operations to a strictly Cash basis, and endeavoring by close attention to the wants of customers, and furnishing goods at as reasonable rates as they can be bought in the market, to merit a continuance of the very liberal favors under which I have been doing business. Strict attention will be paid to consignments, which are respectfully solicited.

WM. H. ANDREWS,
feb8 1m 284 Front Street

WM. ORGILL, | G. L. DENTON,
EDMUND ORGILL, | A. S. MCNEAL.

ORGILL BROS. & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

HARDWARE,

Cutlery, Guns,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, etc.

SOLE AGENTS in Memphis for the Peoria, Moline Jewett or Cary, Premium and Brinley Steel Plows.

Mitchell's Patent Block Cotton Scrapers, Cotton Planters.

Marvin & Co.'s greatly celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.

Nos. 310 and 312 Front Street,

jan8 2m MEMPHIS, TENN.

ATTENTION, MERCHANTS!

THE term of our copartnership having expired, and wishing to

Change Our Business,

we offer INDUCEMENTS to have you

Call and Examine our Prices

which will be

Very Low for Cash,

or approved paper at thirty and sixty days.

IVINSON & GILBERT.
jan30 tf 281 Main street.

COMMERCIAL LINE

New Albany & Indianapolis R. R.,
Columbus & Indianapolis Central R. R.,
Atlantic & Great Western Railway.

THIS new and already popular route will transport cotton to

New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore,

AND

All Interior Manufacturing Towns.

Time quicker and rates as low as by any other route.

Through Bills of Lading given by

LEVY & SELLER, Agents,
jan8 tf No. 35 Madison street

Sheriff's Sale.

I WILL, on the fifth day of February, 1867, sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash, ONE PONY HORSE, in front of the Court-house door, in the city of Memphis. Sold to satisfy an execution or attachment in favor of ——Brooks and against Weisenk & Woodward, and seized as perishable property. Sale at 12 o'clock a.m.

February 24, 1867.

P. M. WINTERS, Sheriff.
By J. H. Swan, Deputy Sheriff. feb7 4t

THOS. PENNER. | HENRY BENNETT.
D. W. BOWMAN.

Fenner, Bennett & Bowman,

Office in the R. E. Lee Block,

NO. 15 UNION STREET,

WILL make advances on COTTON consigned to their friends in New York, and forward orders for the purchase of Bagging. Merchandise and Machinery.

Memphis, Nov. 2 1866. nov2

Notice.

AN Election of officers for the DeSoto Insurance and Trust Company, to serve two for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 42 Madison street, on MONDAY, February 11, 1867, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

J. G. LONSDALE,
feb5 3t Secretary.

OVERTON HOTEL,

Memphis, Tennessee.

WADDELL, STEDMAN & GALLOWAY.

dec16

M. W. REID. T. J. REID

REID & BROTHER,

Clothiers and Merchant Tailors,

15 1-2 JEFFERSON ST., 318 NORTH FOURTH ST.,

Memphis, Tenn. St. Louis, Mo.

jan11 1m

FURNITURE.

SOUTHERN FURNITURE HOUSE.

S. J. CAMP, Of Camp & Co.
P. A. BRYSON, Of Wareham House.

JAMES W. McKINNEY, Of McKinney & Co.

DEALERS IN

McKINNEY, BRYSON & CO.,

FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL CLOTH,

Shades and Curtain Goods,

No. 228 Main Street, McKinney's Old Stand, Memphis, Tenn.

nov8 1f

MISCELLANEOUS

W. H. PITTMAN, New Orleans, La.
GEORGE F. PITTMAN, Memphis.
MOSES PITTMAN, Memphis.
PITTMAN, PARKER & CO., No. 130 Locust street, St. Louis, Mo.
PITTMAN BROTHERS & CO., No. 186 Gravier st., New Orleans, La.

PITTMAN, PARKER & CO.

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 15 UNION STREET,

MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF BAGGING AND ROPE.
dec29 3m

P. H. CAVANAUGH,

FASHIONABLE

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 42 UNION STREET,

BETWEEN MAIN AND SECOND, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
jan15 3m

ROSENBACH,

WHOLESALE

Cigars and Tobacco,

No. 226 FRONT STREET,

MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.

ISIDOR P.

Whiskies, Wines, Brandies, Gins, Cordials, Ales, Porters, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, Pipes, Etc.

No. 226 FRONT STREET,

MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.

NEW CROP.

LANDRETH'S

GARDEN AND GRASS SEED,

Just Received and for Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by

WARD & LeGUERE,

DRUGGISTS AND SEED DEALERS,

CORNER MAIN AND ADAMS STREETS,

Opposite Worsham House,

Memphis, : : : : Tennessee.
feb8 3m

AUCTION.

Closing Out Sale of Clothing At Auction.

THE undersigned, intending to change their business, have determined to sell their large stock of all kinds of CLOTHING at AUCTION. To all who desire purchasing this will be a rare opportunity. The sale of their goods will commence at their store, No. 326 Main street, on SUNDAY NEXT at 9 o'clock, and continue daily until the entire stock is sold.

SCHRAUZKI & KROW.
feb7 1w

FOR SALE.

THE BAR FIXTURES and seven months' License, and BILLIARD TABLES of the

EXCELSIOR SALOON,

(No. 83 Desoto Street,)

Will be offered for sale to the highest bidder, on

Monday, February 11th, 1867.

This saloon has enjoyed a large patronage, and the furniture is of the most desirable character.

CHURCH & CARNES.
feb2 10t

A. S. ROGERSON,

AUCTIONEER

NO. 312 MAIN STREET,

Corner of Monroe Street, Memphis.

REGULAR TRADE SALES OF DRY GOODS, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Notions, Fancy and Variety Goods, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS of each week. Special sales on any description of Merchandise made on other days.

N. B.—All consignments should be made previous to the day of sale to facilitate the arrangements of the sale. jan1 3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

N. & J. HOFFREIMER,

COMMISSION

—AND—

Forwarding Merchants,

Wholesale Dealers in

Imported and Domestic

WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS,

Tobacco, Etc., Etc.,

No. 276 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Always on hand a large supply of

Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies.

Also, the Celebrated

VARIAN BITTERS.

feb 3m

A. V. CC. | M. MAGEN

LOST--FOUND.

$50 REWARD—I will give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of one W. R. BAKE to the authorities at Memphis. He is said to have gone to Texas. Description—A tall, slim man, well dressed, chin whiskers, slightly bald and hair thin, blue eyes. L. WARD.
feb9 1w Captain steamer Lady.

HORSE LOST—A light bay HORSE, swob tail, high headed, heavy mane, one hind foot, last fruller, and about nine years old. Any one returning the above Horse to Forrest's Stable, on Adams street, will be liberally rewarded. jan27 tf

MULE STOLEN—Stolen from the subscriber, on the corner of Clay and LaRose, on Sunday night, the 6th inst., one Brown Horse MULE, about fifteen hands high, eight years old, with U. S. on left shoulder, shod all round. Any person returning the same at 158 Beal street, will receive a reward of $50 jan8 tf J. STEPHENS.

MULE BROKE LOOSE—From No. 38 Madison street, on Wednesday evening, one sorrel MULE, 16 or 17 years old, medium size, with saddle and bar on marks. Shall also have had and had on an old bridle. A liberal reward will be paid on delivery of said mule at No. 36 Madison street. dec16 tf

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Several very desirable rooms handsomely furnished, for families or single gentlemen, can be had with board, on reasonable terms, at 240 Adams street. dec8 tf

WANTS.

WANTED—A competent Organist desires a situat on in one of the Protestant Churches. Best of references as to ability and character given. For further particulars inquire of F. Kaiz-nh ch, 317 M in street. jan7 tf

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell the "Crescent Family Sewing Machine," the best low price Machine made. Please send for circulars and obtain full particulars. Address, CHAS F. HASTY,
245 Second street,
Memphis, Tenn.
au3-6m&*-jan8

WANTED—By a competent Book keeper a situation to post a set of books in the evening. Would ask a very reasonable compensation. Apply at No. 7 Washington street. jan8 tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A fine stock of Harness, Saddlery and Harness Hardware, Fixtures, Tools, and every requisite in a first-class establishment. Said stock (one mile from the circumstance or quire a change of business. If applied for soon, the stand, which is very favorably located, can be rented for a longer time than the present lease. Apply at JOSEPH DWORACK'S,
oct 17 No. 171 Main, near Poplar s reet.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A Store House, No. 46 North Court street. In consequence of the present occupants removing to a larger house, the above place is for rent. Inquire on the premises. nov28 tf

NOTICES.

NOTICE—There will be no bills paid by the steamer DR. YARNOS unless ordered by the Captain or Clerk. J. F. H. OAKS.
Bulletin and Avalanche copy. aug 1f

PROPOSALS

Proposals for Street Pavements.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
MEMPHIS, TENN., February 1, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, of Tuesday, February 26th 18.7, for grading and paving, with NICHOLSON pave ment—Main stre t, from Auction to Mound; Second street, from Madison to Beal; Popular street, from Front to the city limits; A sma street, from Front to the city limits; Second street, from Madison to Charleston avenue; Court street, on the north and south sides of court square; Main and Second; Madison street, from Front to the Memphis and Ch rleston railroad bridge; Union street, from Front to Wellington; Beal street, from Front to Wellingt n; and Front are a, from Union to Beal.

Also, for laying with STONE—Front street, from Market to Union; Center alley and Second alley, from Market to Union; and all alleys running from Front to Second between Market and Union streets.

The entire length of the proposed Nicholson pavement will measure also 14 six and three-fourt-s miles; and the entire length of the proposed stone pavement will measure four streets about two-thirds of a mile, and for alleys nearly two miles.

The ne essary conditions on which proposals will be receiv d and entered, specifications as to materials and work, terms of payment, and other information relating thereto, if requir d, can be obtained at this office, or of Frank Porter, City Engineer.

Bids must be inclosed in envelopes and stamped with sealing wax across the fold of the paper, and indorsed "Proposals for paving — street with pavement," naming the street or alley—and kind of pavement), and must be addressed to the Mayor and Finance Committee.

Parties making proposals will be required to bid to each street sepa ately.

Terms of payment are one-half cash the balance in City Warrants and unpaid dues from the completion of each section of three hundred and eighty feet.

W. O. LOFLAND, Mayor.

N. B.—The right to use Nicholson's patent is secured by the city, and will be let to contractors at the same price paid by the city fifteen cents per yard. feb2 7 td

LANDS FOR SALE.

Two Valuable Lots of Land for Sale.

THE following two lots of valuable Land will be sold cheap if applied for soon: North east quarter section—Section 25, township 3, range 12, West Union coun y, Miss., immediately on the Mississ pi river, just forty (40) miles below Memphis. Said land is wooded; and northeast quarter of se tion (1) eleven, township 3, range west, DeSoto county, Miss., the latter nearly bordered with walnut, locust, maple and hickory, and in the immediate vicinity of a sawmill. For particulars apply at Commiting Room Daily APPEAL, No. 18 Madison street. jan8 tf

DR. D. J O'REILLY,

(Late of Louisville, Ky.,)

HAVING determined to locate permanently in this city, tenders his professional services to the citizens of Memphis. Office over Bebb's store, west side of Main street, No. 276½, between Madison and Court sts. feb1 3m

S. L. DIXON. W. A. PERCY.

DIXON & PERCY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Greenville, Miss. Will practice in the Courts of Tunica, Coahoma, Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena Counties. dec15 tf

J. J. REILLY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,
NO 220 FRONT STREET,
Second Door south of Adams,
jan8 1m MEMPHIS, TENN.

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.

CHARTERED IN 1846.

Col. R. T. P. ALLEN, Superintendent,
Assisted by a full and able Faculty.

THE Course of Study is that usually taught in the best colleges. The Moral culture of cadets receives special attention. The Discipline is all that is name to ports. The Government strict, but mild and parental. Parents may send their sons to this School with entire confidence that they will not be exposed to those allurements to vice and dissipation found in all towns and cities, the location being six miles from any town—the situation in a high and rolling country noted for health and salubrity.

The Spring Session. 1867,
will commence on MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1867 and continue Twenty (20) weeks.

Charges for Board and Tuition, including lights, fuel and washing, One Hundred and Seventy-five Dollars (Currency), per session, annual session, invariably in advance. No extras whatever.

Address Superintendent, Farmdale P O, Franklin county, Kentucky. dec3m

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of sale to me directed, I will, on the 9th day of February, 1867, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for cash, at the residence of W. I. Berlin, 140 Elliot street, one complete suit of Household Furniture, embracing Carpets and a suit of Parlor Furniture, all new and in good order. Sale at 12 o'clock a m., to satisfy an attachment in favor of W. I. Berlin and against J. F. Overton. This February 1st, 1867.

F. M. WINTERS, Sheriff.
By J. H. SWAN, Deputy Sheriff. feb7 3t

RAILROADS.

MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL —AND— MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON RAILROADS.

THE above Companies have this day appointed Col. JOHN MCQUIRE the joint Agent of their Companies, to adjust all losses and damages, or over-charges arising on all shipments over the two roads, and to attend generally to the business of the roads in Memphis.

Parties having business relations connected with shipments over their road, will call on or address Mr. Quirk, at Memphis and Charleston Railroad office, Memphis, and their business will have prompt attention.

S. W. FAPP, President M. & C. R. R.
J. M. W 87, President M. C. R. R.
MEMPHIS, Feb ruary 5 1867 feb8 1m

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

TRAINS leave Memphis Daily as follows, city time:

Through Express (Sundays excepted).... 7 a.m.
The ough Mail ..... 6:30 p.m.
Somerville Accommoda ion ..... 3:30 p.m.

EXPRESS connect at Grand Jun tion with afternoon train on Mississippi Central Railroad to Holly Springs, Water Valley, Grenada, Jackson, Vicksburg, New Orleans, and

AT CORINTH, for Okalona, Columbus, Mississippi, Mobile, Ala. etc.

AT DECATUR for Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, etc.

AT CHATTANOOGA for all points in Eastern Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Washington, Baltimore, New York, Nashville, Macon, connects at Decatur for Nashville. Chattanooga connections same as above.

Baggage checked through.

Tickets Office No. 18 Court street.

W. J. ROSS, Gen'l Supt.
W. J. DANLEY, General Ticket Agent.
E. O. NORTON, Fre ght Agent. jan27 tf

EMMONS. & SON,

Packers, Forwarders and General Jobbers of

NEWSPAPERS

Cheap Publications,

BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC.

No. 10 Jefferson street.

MEMPHIS APPEAL

Office---No. 13 Madison Street.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1867

CITY MATTERS.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Corner Linden and Mulberry. Elder Caskey will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

LAW COURT—*Hon. Thomas G. Smith, presiding.*—This court stands adjourned until February 11th.

POLICE COURTS.—The morality of the city, if we are to judge by the number of arrests made by the police, is improving, as only twenty four cases were presented to the commissioner yesterday for trial. Long may it last.

RUN INTO.—An express wagon ran into the carriage of one of our wholesale clothiers, on Court street, yesterday evening, throwing the driver out, breaking a spring wagon and axle. Nobody hurt and nobody to blame.

STEALING STILL GOING ON.—Ellen Watson and Martha Williams, two of the colored persuasion, were sent up for trial yesterday, by Justice John C Creighton, for stealing clothing from their mistresses, and so they go.

CAUGHT SURE—A man, who gives his name as W. H. Brown, was yesterday caged by the police charged with being an escaped jail bird from the institution in Cincinnati. He will be held subject to orders.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The Southern express and its gentlemanly employees are always up with the latest. Mr. Byron, ever attentive, furnished us last night with southern papers in advance of the mails. Snow storms don't stop the southern boys.

CRIMINAL COURT.—This court will meet at its room in the Greenlaw block, lately occupied by the law court, on Monday. The seire facias docket will be taken up and called from day to day until finished.

BEAL STREET NEWS.—If you want the latest publications and all the news as far as heard from by "rail," "mail," "steamer" and "telegraph," should see the typo yclept Tom J. Maloney, No. 60 Beal street. "He's got 'em."

SUNDAY READING.—Our friend Corwin, at 285½ Main street, has all the late papers on his counter, and is always on hand. Give the old Confed a call as you pass by.

HERE'S YOUR MULE—Will be the cry when the party is arrested as per complaint of Bell Jordan, who makes oath that Chas. Fry, a recreant African, did take and carry away a mule and dray, the property of complainant, against the peace of the state of Tennessee, etc. Charles has thus far kept dark.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—The pastor, Rev. Mr. Miller, preaches in this church to-day, morning and evening, at the usual hours. The Sabbath school and Bible classes meet at 9 a m., and young folks' prayer meeting at 3 p.m. The deacons request the attendance of all the members this morning, and all others who feel an interest in the welfare and prosperity of the church.

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, MORTGAGES, ETC.—M. V. Hopkins to J. M. Gregory, trust deed, to secure various sums; E. J. Mariner to Julia F. LeGuere, deed, $12,000, lot near city; Robertson Topp to C. Jewill, quitclaim; John H. Mitchell *et al.* to W. H. Passmore, trust deed, to secure $700; Robertson Topp to George Hetzel, lease of lot near corner of Beal and Lauderdale streets; J. E. Montgomery to Sarah Shoemake, deed, $950, lots 33 and 34, Jones' subdivision; John C. Kimbrough to L. Howes, trust deed, to secure $3254.

PHILANTHROPY—A number of good christian ladies propose to establish a Sunday school for "newsboys" in this city, and will open the school to-day at the council chamber, Exchange building, at 3 p.m., where as many as will attend will be instructed. This is indeed kind forethought, on the part of these good Samaritans, for the benefit of this much neglected class of wanderers. They will have their reward hereafter, for we have the promise that if we cast our bread upon the waters it will return after many days.

A MOST DARING THEFT.—On Friday night, about nine o'clock, a copper colored negro, (name unknown), who lives in Happy valley, entered the store of Mr. Nathan Feuster, on South street, between Causey and St. Martin, engaging in conversation with Mr. F. for a few moments, when, finding the proprietor's back turned, he seized a bundle of goods lying on the counter and made off. Mr. F. pursued him, but was unarmed. The negro, when a short distance from the place, turned and fired three shots. Mr. F., finding the thief determined and deeming the contest unequal, returned to his place of business. The thief has not yet been arrested.

IMPORTANT ARREST.—Sam. Sweeny, a young man well known to the authorities as a gambler, confidence man, etc., was arrested yesterday by detective McClune, charged with murder and robbery. It appears that Sweeny was in company with Dr J. P. Woolfolk, who, it will be remembered, was found robbed and nearly dead on the Memphis and Ohio railroad, a few days since. Sweeny will be held till the doctor is in a fit state to give testimony. As this case has not yet terminated fatally, we only give the bare facts without comment, but promise our readers a full development of some of the movements of this class of gentry ere long. When facts come to our knowledge we shall expose them fearlessly.

GONE TO REST.—By reference to our obituary column this morning it will be seen that Mrs. Sally Hardin Dixon, daughter of Col. Ben. Hardin, of Kentucky, and wife of Judge George Dixon, has departed this life, after a long and painful illness which she bore with that fortitude and resignation known only to the true christian. This estimable lady will be sadly missed, not only by her immediate relatives, but by the large circle of friends to whom she endeared herself by her many virtues, high accomplishments, and amiable qualities. The church has lost a useful member and society one of its brightest ornaments. We sympathize with our friends in their sad bereavement, but the cherished and loved one "has only gone before." *Requiescat in pace.*

COL. MCRAE'S LECTURE—On next Wednesday, at the Tabernacle, Col. Duncan R. McRae will, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of Confederate soldiers, deliver a lecture, having chosen for his subject "The Men for the Times." The subject is a fine one, and Col. McRae will no doubt delight his audience, which of course will be composed of our best people. The Philharmonics will be on hand in full strength, led by Prof. Golgtszki, who will render "Stonewall Jackson's grave," the first piece previous to the lecture. They will sing some of their finest pieces before and after the lecture The music, of itself, should fill the house. The tickets are for sale at the principal book and drug stores. We would suggest that persons procure their tickets at these places to prevent confusion at the door. Go early to hear the music, for no doubt there will be an overflowing house for the benefit, for "Fannie" an "Charlie" and "Little Maggie," help the widow and orphans.

CHANCERY COURT, *November Term. Hon. Wm. M. Smith, Chancellor,*
Henry Laild vs. James Young et al; final decree.
W. F. Greenlaw vs. J. W. Sowers; bill dismissed.
Wm. E. Butler vs. W. H. Craft et al.; decree of sale.
CALENDAR FOR MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1867, H. D.
62. J. Polk vs. Armour et al.
17. Thomas A. Nelson vs. Martha Price et al.
85. John F. Brown vs. J. Wiley.
84. J. H. Bell et al vs. J. Walner et al.
86. Ann A. Pooley vs. W. R. We b et al.
H. D.
78. Wm. H. Hoag vs. W. T. Avery et al.
80. R. F. Harllee vs. Martha Darling et al.

CAPT. JOHN R. J. CREIGHTON.—The remains of this faithful, gallant and meritorious officer in the service of the "Lost Cause," who fell at Murfreesboro' December 21, 1862, have been received in our city, and will be transferred to their final resting place, in the family vault, at Elmwood cemetery, this evening, at 3 o'clock p.m., from the residence of his mother, No. 60 Pontotoc street. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The following gentlemen, comrades of the deceased, are invited to act as pall bearers. All friends of the late gallant captain of the Bluff City Greys, of the 154th Tennessee, and all soldiers of the brigade of the lamented Preston Smith are respectfully invited to participate in the last rites to a gallant Memphis soldier:

Gen. M. J. Wright Gen. F. Armstrong, Col. M. Magevenny, Col. John Dawson, Capt. Hutchinson, Maj. Phil. Allen, Capt. Walter Lucas, Capt. M. W. Cluskey, Capt. W. H. Rhea, Col. M. C. Gallaway, David Gleason, Dr. Em Woodward, Oliver Sayer, Maj. Joseph Bateree A. Jackson Doyle, Lieut Fitz Jenny, John Patterson, Capt. Wynne Canton, Rose Pugh, Cade, J. C. Jones, Jr., Capt. Ed. Cole, B. J. Semmes, Lieut. Peter Cozzens, Ed. Beasley, Capt. J. W. Coolidge, Maj. J. G. Barbee, Jr., Lieut. Joseph Flynn, Capt. Thomas Johnson, Lieut. F. W. Jenney, Felix Robinson, Lieut. R. Savage, Col. J. A. Sinker, John Wyse, Wm. Goode, Alex. McCullough and Robert Woodridge.

THE BEAL STREET RAILWAY.—A few evenings ago the city council declared the Beal street railway a nuisance, with as much gravity as ever Dogberry asked if the court had all *dissembled*. We did not wish to speak of the matter, but yesterday in the forenoon the street cars were the only conveyance by which any one could go out Beal street at all. The company attached four horses to the cars, and they made their usual trips. If the Beal street track, which is the best in the city, is a nuisance what are the other lines, and why did not our city fathers legislate on them? We see that nothing has been done toward taking the track up or stopping the cars either, and trust that the matter will end here, for too many of our citizens are interested in the matter. Quite a large number of our people reside near this track, and the inconvenience the removal of the track or the stopping of the cars would put them to would be incalculable.

AN APPRECIATIVE BOY.—We were told the story of a little Italian boy in this city who had heard so much of the great genius of Ristori that he determined to see her. Not having the money he sold an old overcoat, and managed to get a seat in the gallery every one of the four nights that she appeared. It is said that he appreciated her acting with a taste seldom seen in one of his age. This came to the notice of the great tragic queen, and the story goes that she purchased the little fellow one of the finest and most costly over coats that was to be found in the city, and sent it to her young appreciative countryman with her compliments. If this kind of treatment is general we will sell our *old* overcoat when she comes here again.

BURIAL.—The remains of Capt. J. R J Creighton, of the 154th Tennessee infantry, or Bluff City Greys, arrived here last evening, in charge of the Southern Express company, from Murfreesboro, at which battle the young and gallant brave met his death like a hero. The remains will have Christian burial to-day. The funeral will take place from the residence of his mother, corner of Pontotoc and St. Martin street, on which occasion Maj. Phil. Allen and those of the "Bluff City Greys" who are still in the city, with the friends and acquaintances of the family, will pay the last tribute of respect to their comrade and friend.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.—The grand complimentary testimonial tendered to Miss Blanche DeBar by many of our leading citizens, at this theater, last night, was a perfect success, the house being filled from pit to dome. Miss DeBar, in the comedy of *She Stoops to Conquer*, is perfectly irresistible, and excelled herself in every scene. We regret that Miss DeBar has left us so soon, and hope it may not be long ere she returns to favor us by her correct and graceful acting. On Friday night Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence appear in *Handy Andy* and *Mischievous Annie*.

EMMONS & SON.—At No. 10 Jefferson street can be found all the late dailies and weeklies as well as the latest novels, among which they have just received Mrs Southworth's last, the "Bride of Llewellyn." It is elegantly gotten up, and said to be one of the finest works of this popular author ess.

As the time draws near for Dr. Murphy to take his departure, those that are afflicted with any disease of the feet are desirous of becoming acquainted with his wonderful knowledge. As evidence, a great many ladies this week have been cured by his magic skill. The most timid persons need not be the least apprehensive of placing themselves under his care; his mode of operating is such, as testified to by all his patients, as to be simple, easy, and entirely free of pain. The doctor will only remain a few days longer at the Overton hotel.

SCRAPERS! Treat's—the best. jan27 eod1

Monday Evening.—Mr. Herr Mason, the great Ethiopian comedian, will appear in entirely new songs and acts together with the large and versatile company now playing at this temple of the muses. See the programme for Monday night.

Industrial Aid Society.—There will be a meeting of this society Monday, 11th instant, at 10 o'clock, in the basement of the Second Presbyterian church, corner of Beal and Main. All members of the society and all desirous of becoming members, are requested to be present. Members of the various district committees and the district treasurers, are most earnestly solicited to attend this meeting as there is business of importance to them to be arranged. The following are the names of the district treasurers: 1st district, Mrs. Dr. Means; 2d district, Miss Anna Fulks; 3d district, Mrs. A. B. Miller; 4th district, Mrs. L. Vernon; 5th district, Mrs. Rose Looney; 6th district, Mrs. Junius Starke; 7th district, Mrs John Apperson; 8th district, Mrs. A. M. Lewis; Chelsea, Miss Bettie Martin.
MRS. S. C. LAW, Prest.

Dr. W. E. Rogers having disposed of his interest in the drug business, will give his attention exclusively to the practice of his profession. Office corner Main and Madison streets. feb10 2t

Very Low.—The splendid stock of groceries at Ivinson & Gilbert's are being sold at greatly reduced prices. The firm having dissolved copartnership, they are determined to close out their stock regardless of cost. Country merchants will consult their own interest by giving them a call.

MADISON STREET, bayou bridge. Go there, planters! jan27 eod1t

Attend Court on Monday.—All jurors, all lawyers, all suitors, all the "rest of mankind," and while hungry, go to Court Recess, next door below the court house, and eat a lunch; when dry, go and take a smile; when wishing to smoke, go there and get a cigar. On Monday, and all days thereafter, a lunch from 10 to 12 in the morning.

Was You Ever There?—The Empire saloon, on north side of Jefferson street, west of Main, keeps the very best article of liquors to be found in the city. And the restaurant connected with it is second to none in the city. Messrs. Schoules & Hewett are popular gentlemen, who keep up with the times, and always take good care not to be surpassed by any other house in the city.

Bernard & McClure—Under the head of "New Advertisements" will be found the advertisement of Bernard & McClure, wholesale and retail dealers in pianos, sheet music, and musical instruments of all kinds. They are in receipt of a large and well selected stock of pianos, melodeons and cabinet organs which they are offering very low. They will take on and ship instruments in part payment for new ones, or will rent them on the most reasonable terms. New music is received every day, and persons desiring anything in a music dealers line should give Bernard & McClure a call at 330 Second street, between Madison and Monroe.

We learn with pleasure of the contemplated establishment of a Sabbath school for the newsboys of Memphis. This is a move in the right direction, and we wish it all success. We understand that an effort will be made to secure the council chamber in the Exchange building for the place of holding this school, which will open on Sunday next, at 3 o'clock p.m.

USE Trent & Hamilton's plows and scrapers! jan27 eod1

Notice to Gardeners—For lease, the property of J. T. Robinson, two and a half miles north of the brick church in Chelsea, situated on Thompson avenue, with house, stable and crib, all under cultivation, and fence. Besides this there are 200 assorted bearing fruit trees; which is to be let on reasonable terms for cash, in advance. For information inquire of the T. L. Warner, at German savings institution.

Glorious News for Soldiers and Citizens—$235,000 *Worth of Bounty Claims Collected by M. Combs, Jr., & Co.*—We now hold treasury certificates, drafts, war warrants, etc., aggregating in amount on the verge of $235,000, which is now ready for distribution to soldiers and their heirs. We are also glad to announce that within the last month we have worked through and collected for citizens of Tennessee claims to the amount of $85,000. All soldiers, their heirs, or citizens having claims against the government, will do well to perfect them immediately. Holding, as we do at this time, so large a volume of business, we are enabled to prosecute these claims for below the prices established by other agencies. Advances made upon all claims pending settlement. Combs, Jr., & Co., room No. 2, Postoffice building, Memphis, Tenn. feb4 tf

Dr. Pitt, French physician, makes chronic diseases a speciality and guarantees cures after examination. Medicine furnished gratis. Office 208 Main street. jan 25 3m

Coal—Bigler, Mellersh & Co., No. 62 Jefferson street, have spendid Pittsburg coal. Leave your orders. feb4 tf

A Nice Room—The upper room over the Nonpareil Saloon, No. 16 Center alley—lately occupied as a keno room—is for rent. Apply on the premises. feb1 tf

Frank's House.—Torecommend FRANK CALTALAMACHIA'S saloon, No. 15½ Jefferson street, may seem entirely superfluous, as he has already established a reputation in this city for keeping liquors of all kinds surpassed by none and equaled by very few. Those, however, visiting the city who may desire to imbibe the PUREST and BEST of liquors or indulge in the justly celebrated MOBILE OYSTERS, of which he is constantly receiving fresh supplies, will be well repaid by giving him a call. feb2 tf

Carpets, wall paper and curtains, at J. Griesnabber's, 375 Main street. ja24 1m

Circular Saws—Circular saws gummed by us at short notice at our mill, Fr nt street, between Auction and Mill streets. feb6 tf W. N. EAKIN & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Pittsburg Coal—Briggs & Peterson—office 1 Madison street. Branch office, 351 Main.
J. R. MOSELEY, Agent.

Mrs. Dr. Harvey.—The world renowned Clairvoyant and Magnetic Physician, whose instantaneous cures of disease and clairvoyant perception have been the wonder of the world, has arrived in Memphis and taken rooms for the season at the Overton Hotel, (office, room No. 20,) where she can be consulted upon all matters pertaining to life and health. She treats all the so-called incurable diseases as specialties, to-wit: Cancer, consumption, asthma, rheumatism, dyspepsia, epilepsy, heart disease, and female diseases, and all other chronic complaints with speedy and happy results. For particulars call or send for a circular. Prof. Harvey, the discoverer of a certain and painless cure for cancers and tumors, assists in her practice and compounds all her medicines. Address all letters to PROF. HARVEY,
da6-1y Memphis, Tenn

Removal.—Drs. Mortimore & Payne have removed their office from the Commercial Row to the Worsham House, Room No. 23, (the one occupied by Dr. Mortimore the past four years) where all, who desire to, can consult them and procure treatment.

Special attention given to all the various forms of chronic diseases, especially Diseases of the Lungs and Throat, Liver, Spleen, Kidneys and Spine, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Nervous affections; all the afflictive forms of Female Diseases, as also all diseases having origin in impurities of the blood and vital fluids.

Office hours from 8 o'clock a.m. until 8 o'clock p.m. jan 25 May 30th

A good price will be paid for a complete run of the Daily APPEAL, embracing the period from January 1st to June 6th, 1862. Apply at the Counting Room No. 13 Madison street

Agents Appeal.—R. T. BRUMBY & SONS Druggists and Chemists, Marietta, Ga., are sole Agents for the APPEAL in Northern Georgia.

RIVER MATTERS.

Weather and Business.

The weather, yesterday, was cold and blustering. A snow storm set in on Friday night, at 11 o'clock, which continued until yesterday at 10 a.m. It snowed to the depth of five inches. The storm was quite severe and check d all business on the wharf during the morning. At Little Rock and Cairo it was snowing on Friday night, while at Pittsburg the weather was warm and clear. We are now experiencing our winter, while the weather North is moderate and clear. At noon the weather promised to moderate; and so it was for a short time, but the sun set in cold and cheerless

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

For the Memphis Appeal.

THINK OF THE POOR.

BY T. B. W.

When fortune is strewing her treasures around,
And deep in your heart joy and sunshine abound;
When Hope spreads her visions of beauty before you,
And no shade of sorrow or trouble comes o'er you;
When friends warm and true gather thickly around,
And music peals forth its voluptuous sound:
When your heart is so happy you ask for no more;
Oh, pause for a moment, and THINK OF THE POOR!

When the day's work is over, and evening has come,
And with a light heart you return to your home;
When you meet the glad faces that welcome you there,
And the sound of loved voices falls sweet on the ear:
Where the table is spread your arrival to wait,
And a warm cheerful fire blazes bright in the grate;
Thank the Father of all for your bountiful store,
And pause for a moment to THINK OF THE POOR!

In yonder dark house, wherein night-winds are sighing,
The widow and orphans with hunger are dying;
No generous hand is extended to save,
And God takes in pity the life that He gave;
They have struggled in vain; Hope has left them alone,
Heaven only their suffering and sorrow has known!
It is over! They sleep! They will waken no more!—
Ah! no one had time to REMEMBER THE POOR!

Think not, when you pray, that our Father will hear,
If to sorrow's petition you turn a deaf ear;
Your wealth, which is loaned you in trust, and not given,
Dispensed to God's wards, will be treasure in Heaven;
Ere long we must die, the swift years glide away,
And THE POOR we must meet at the great judgment day.
Then the Judge whom we all must stand trembling before,
WILL THINK OF US EVEN AS WE THINK OF THE POOR.

CURIOSITIES OF THE FRENCH EXHIBITION.

Strange and marvellous things to be seen at the approaching exhibition in Paris are foretold by correspondents of the newspaper press. A letter to the London *Star* says:

Morocco will be represented by a grand imperial tent of silk and gold, surrounded by several smaller tents, containing plantation and agricultural implements. Japan exhibits a house in lacquer work; the pavilions are actually *en route* for France. The king of Siam have sent over native workmen, who are building stabling for horses and elephants, one of the latter of which at least, it is to be hoped will be white. M. Chapon is superintending the construction of the Chinese pavilion, the plan of which is copied from one actually existing at Pekin, in the pleasure garden of the emperor of the celestials. Four Chinese and their respective wives are to inhabit it. The roof will be covered by shorn grass and flower-beds, and here Chinese ladies will cook bird's nest soup, make tea, etc., in the celestial empire. The servants of these fair celestials will be lodged in a kiosk behind the grand pavilion, the lower story of which is to be devoted to Chinese theatrical art, a troupe of native actors being engaged for the exhibition season, who are probably at this very moment studying the last "decided success" at "his celestial majesty's" Pekin, wherewith to astonish the frequenters of the Francais or the Odeon.

The Bouilah museum and the magnificent temple to Atbor will represent ancient Egypt. An *aksi*, to be inhabited by fifty Egyptian men and women, will convey an idea of modern life on the Nile, as every sort of trade will be carried on within the walls of this vast edifice. A *salamlik* is to be built for the viceroy during his visit to the exhibition. One thousand square metres have been handed over to the Russian commission, which is to be lodged in a splendid wooden edifice, such as the rich Boyards of the south inhabit during the summers. The chimney pieces are in terra cotta, and bear the national device of a reversed Maronite. Next to this is erecting an *isbah*, or farmer's house, built in red deal, the outside walls of rough trunks of trees stripped of their bark, the ground floor to be divided into stables, the staircase running outside the house. A collection of farm vehicles, in the decoration and carving of which the Russian Moujik sets all his pride, are to be likewise exhibited. A smaller dwelling of white deal will form a sort of porter's lodge. Not a single piece of iron or steel being used in any of these constructions. The stables are to contain twenty-four thoroughbred Russian horses, and ten farm horses. They will stand longitudinally in their separate stalls, so that their peculiar shapes may be seen the better. Ten Moujiks will inhabit the smaller building. The external walls of this whole group will be richly decorated by wood sculpture, for which Russia is so celebrated. A *yourta* for a family of Nimrod Tartars, of a cheblve form without any chimney, and a mat manufactory will complete this miniatnre Russian village. Seven Russians, assisted by several French workmen, are busily engaged in carrying on the works, under the superintendence of a Russian contractor.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The German-American citizens of Massachusetts are circulating a petition, asking the legislature for the removal of the present restrictions upon the sale and use of lager beer and the lighter wines. In doing so, they claim that "for honesty, sobriety, industry and order, and obedience to the laws, they are esteemed by their American fellow-citizens to be second to no class in the world; that, considering drunkenness is scarcely known among them, and that in the average of the criminal statistics in Boston they are less than two per cent., they are of the opinion that the interference of the laws with their habitual hereditary use of drinks, regarded by them as so wholesome and so harmless as lager and the lighter wines, is destructive of their rights as citizens, an arbitrary interference with their social and domestic habits, and an exercise of mere force beyond and out of the power of any government."

An exchange says that the Lowell (Mass.) corporations, whose united capital amounts to $13,000,000, employ the immense number of 408,708 spindles. Of the operators employed 8,218 are women, and 4,879 are men. The number of looms employed is 12,358, and 1,900,000 yards of goods of every kind are manufactured every week. The mills consume 604,000 pounds of clean wool every week, or at the rate of more than 31,080,000 pounds of cotton and 8,000,000 pounds of wool per annum.

The Rev. Mr. Cuyler declares himself a firm believer in the moral and spiritual influence of an open fire. To make home attractive he says there must be somewhere in the house a common family rendezvous; and that ought to present some more radiant attraction than a black hole in the floor, through which hot air pours up from a subterranean furnace.

Two Italian princes in Washington are very much in favor with marriageable misses.

Leavenworth, which a few years since was a small trading post, did $30,000,000 worth of business last year.

The New York city fire limits now extend from the Battery up to Eighteenth street, over three miles. In these limits no wooden buildings can be erected. It is now proposed to extend the limit to the Harlem river, seven miles.

An individual in Cincinnati worth $75,000 has been in the habit of going through the cars and stealing all the newspapers and books while the passengers were dining.

Detroit is talking about a tunnel under the Detroit river, three fourths of a mile wide, through which the trains of the Michigan Central and Great Western railroads are to pass, thus obviating the tedious necessity of ferrying, and giving a through passage between the United States and Canada.

The Cuba has reefused a large amount of freight so as to pass the bar at the month of your river. Will the obstructions ever be removed?—*Our Havana Correspondent.*

On every street corner here, for two months past, we have heard complaints of the detention of shipping at the mouth of the Mississippi, and now comes the cry from Havana in the same strain, the Cuba did not take freight for fear she might not be able to cross the bar. In the name of our suffering commerce let something be done to stop this growing evil—an evil in which the north and the west are as much sufferers as are we of the south. The losses of a single month, by detention at the bar, would keep a dredge boat of capacity running a year, would purchase camels—would lift a heavy load of loss now weighing upon our commerce. Let something be done, and quickly, or the Mississippi will be of little more use than Tiber creek at Washington, so far as the interests of navigation are concerned.—*N. O. Picayune.*

Messrs. Andrew Clerk & Co., of Maiden Lane, have patented a new artificial bait for trout, pickeral and black bass, which in our opinion, will be the most deadly deception ever presented to the fastidious finny tribe. It is composed of mother-of-pearl, representing the body of a fish, and a spoon of California shell which revolves on a spindle round the head. From the durable substance out of which this clever design is fabricated, it should last a life time. We are much mistaken if it is not found one of the best all round productions.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

We have, among others, two good works on Masonic Jurisprudence,—one by Bro. ALBERT G. MACKEY, of South Carolina, and one by Bro. JOHN W. SIMONS, of New York. But what is most needed is a regular and complete digest of the decisions of Grand Lodge and other Grand Bodies, on the plan of a Digest of Law Reports. Why will not some competent Brother undertake it? This would enable all reading Masons to inform themselves as to the law, instead of taking the opinions of editors of Masonic periodicals, which have really no *authority*. What a Grand Lodge decides is the *law* for its jurisdiction. What a text writer or editor thinks, is but his opinion.

This case was stated to us a few days since. A. deposits a negative on an application for initiation. There is but one negative. The candidate is declared rejected, of course. At the *next* meeting, A. states that he so voted, and asks leave to withdraw his vote. It is permitted, and the candidate declared duly elected.

We think the proceeding was irregular, and that the negative could not be withdrawn, except at the same meeting at which it was deposited. If it can be done at a subsequent meeting, a Brother who did *not* deposit it, could, in the absence of the Brother who *did* so, claim it as his ballot, and so have the candidate declared elected, though he was *really* rejected. If afterwards the other Brother claimed to have cast it, how could the Lodge possibly decide?

We have noticed, also, a late decision somewhere, to the effect that even when a Committee reports informally, there must nevertheless be a ballot. We cannot think so. A person cannot be elected, in the face of an unfavorable report. If he could, the vote might be taken when no one of the Committee was present, and so the candidate be elected. Of course the report of the Committee *is* a negative vote by each of its members; and there is no way of getting round that negative.

A Bro. at Helena put this case to us a few weeks since. A. is elected Master of a Lodge, and B. Senior Warden. There is no Brother to be had who is an actual Past Master of a Lodge, to install the officers, except B. himself. There are persons *called* Past Masters, having received the degree so-called, in the chapter.

He held, of course, that none of *these* could install the officers; but the Senior Warden elect could install the Master, and the Master could then install him and the other officers; although B. was not a Past-Master of that, but of another Lodge.

It has lately been made a question here, whether a Lodge under dispensation can receive members by affiliation. The Lodge decided that it could, following the decisions of the Grand Lodge of New York.

HIGH HILLS AND DEEP VALES.

From the dignified and almost classic pages of the *Freemasons' Monthly Magazine* of Boston, edited by Bro. Moore, we take the following:

There is a Masonic tradition that it was a usual custom in ancient times for the brethren to hold their Lodge-meetings on "high hills" or in "deep vales," for the better security which such places afforded.

Nature not only abounds in, but is constantly characterized by, what we may term analogies of similarity, which are probably, in most instances, the immediate and direct causes of the sympathies so suddenly and strangely awakened between our feelings and the scenes presented to our outward vision. Thus, in more than one sense, the "deep vales" of earth find their responsive analogue and acknowledgment in those depths of the human heart, where so many of the holiest as well as at times the saddest of our sympathies lie buried and concealed; so that the inspired minstrel-king was but unconsciously giving expression to a great truth of natural science when he exclaimed, "Out of the *depths* have I called unto thee, O Lord!"

As we descend into the deep recesses of the human heart, and involuntary probe and peer into many dark and evil things, or, perhaps, the sacred sorrows, or, better still, the deep longings of holiness, of which it forms the secret hiding-place, in each and all of these cases, we naturally seem to desire the cognate privacy and retirement of the "deep valleys" of the outer earthly abiding place; we desire to keep apart from the prying, unsympathizing gaze of beings like ourselves; nay, we would shun, as it were, even the gaze of the glaring light of day itself, while we long most eagerly to be alone with God and our own hearts.

Again, when traveling amidst wild and majestic mountain scenery, such as that of the Andes or the Alps, as we gaze upward on those lofty peaks, towering each one loftier than his neighbor, are we not conscious of an analagous elevation and ascension of our own souls from the low material things of earth to the lofty spiritual thoughts of heaven? *There*, at least, we recognize to some extent the meaning and the moral of "excelsior." That these analagies are strictly true, even in this practical self-seeking nineteenth century, with all of us at least who have not allowed those and other demon-gods of earth to steal away our *hearts* and supply their places with *stones*, must be freely acknowledged. How much more in the days when the starting planes of purity and equity would such feelings and sympathies be sure to prevail between nature and her children!

SIXTH DIOKER—ODE BY BRO. ALBERT PIKE.

Truth dawns upon the human soul,
And Error disappears;
No longer darkness hath control,
From heaven's blue face the storm-clouds roll,
And all the glittering years
No longer for men's sorrow groan,
Their sin, their shame, their tears,
But still and stately, past God's throne,
March onward, where Love reigns alone.

That Sun is risen, is HERE: that Day
Is NOW, to God . . . We WAIT. . .
The world and stars wait. . . . The array
Of ages, stretching far away,
The Ages old God's gate,
Is an ancient Time. . . . All wait the light,
Sure as God's Truth, though late,
When sin no more the world shall blight,
But endless day dethrone the night.
From the S. F. Sunday Mercury.]

ANCIENT LODGES.

St. John's Lodge, Boston, has the honor of being the oldest Lodge on this continent, having been constituted July 30, 1733, under the name of "First Lodge in Boston." After the union of the two Grand Lodges of Massachusetts, in 1792, it took the title of St. John's Lodge, and a new Charter from the M. W. Grand Master, Josiah Price. It retained, however, its original rank and precedence. This Lodge, now 131 years old, is one of the best and most flourishing in the United States. On the 24th of June, 1793, this Lodge granted a charter to the illustrious Bro. Benjamin Franklin for a Lodge in Philadelphia; also for a Lodge in Portsmouth, N. H. Its third charter was issued to brethren in Charleston, S. C., December 27, 1796. Gen. Joseph Warren, the hero of Bunker Hill, was a member of this Lodge, and was installed Grand Master, December 27, 1767. St. John's Grand Lodge had issued warrants for the establishment of 37 Lodges, previous to the date of the second Grand Lodge, called St. Andrews. The old Mother Lodge, of Kilwinning, Scotland, can probably trace its origin, by actual record, to more remote antiquity than any Lodge now in existence—they having authentic evidence of its existence as far back as the end of the fifteenth century. Other Lodges, however, dispute the palm with old Kilwinning, and claim a far more remote origin. St. John's Lodge, Glasgow, in 1856, met in St. Mark's hall in that city, and celebrated, according to their account, their 799th anniversary. The Provincial Grand Master, Bro. Wakier De Arnot, in an address upon that occasion, traced the origin of St. John's Lodge as far back as the middle of the 11th century; to the reign of Duncan, King of Scotland; Edward the Confessor of England, and Phillip I. of France.

The Fraternity in England also claim that Masonry was introduced into Britain by St. Alban, about the end of the third century, and that, A. D. 962, Prince Edwin, brother of King Athelstane, summoned all the Lodges to meet at York, and formed the first Grand Lodge of England. These, however, are merely assertions, not only incapable of proof from authentic history, but inconsistent also with several historical events which rest upon indubitable evidence. That Free Masonry was introduced into Scotland by those Architects who built the Abbey of Kilwinning, is evident; not only from those authentic documents by which the existence of Kilwinning Lodge has been traced back as far as the end of the fifteenth century, but by other collateral arguments which amount to almost a demonstration. It was probably about this time also that Free Masonry was introduced into England; but whether the English received it from the Scotch Masons, at Kilwinning, or from other brethren who had arrived from the continent, there are no means of determining.

SUNDAY READING.

ACCESS TO GOD.

"However early in the morning you seek the great access," says the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, of the Scotch church in London, "you find it already open; and however deep the midnight moment when you find yourself in the sudden arms of death, the winged air can bring an instant Savior. And this wherever you are. It needs not that you ascend some special Pisgah or Moriah. It needs not that you should enter some awful shrine or pull off your shoes on some holy ground. Could a memento be reared on every spot from which an acceptable prayer has passed away, and on which a prompt answer has come down, we should find *Jehovah shammah*, 'the Lord hath been here,' inscribed on many a cottage hearth and many a dungeon floor. We should find it not only in Jerusalem's proud temple, and David's cedar galleries, but in the fisherman's cot-age by the brink of the Gennesaret, and in the upper chamber where Pentecost began. And whether it be in the field where Isaac went to meditate, or the rocky knoll where Jacob lay down to sleep, or the brook where Israel wrestled, or the den where Daniel gazed on Him, or the hillsides where the man of sorrow prayed all night, we should still discern the ladder's feet let down from heaven—the landing place of mercies became the starting place of prayer. And all this, whatsoever you are. It needs no saint, no proficient in piety, no adept in eloquent language, no divinity of earthly rank. It needs but a simple Hannah or a lisping Samuel. It needs but a blind beggar or a loathsome lazar. It needs but a penitent publican or a dying thief. And it needs no sharp ordeal, no costly passport, no painful expiation, to bring you to the mercy seat; or, rather, I should say, it needs the costliest of all; but the blood of the atonement, the Savior's merit, the name of Jesus, priceless as they are, cost the sinner nothing. They are freely put at his disposal, and instantly and constantly he may use them. This access to God in every place, at every moment, without any personal merit, is it not a privilege?"

FAITH.

I have seen a lone tree standing on the prairie; have beheld the storms of winter buffet against its trunk, and the gales of autumn bend its lofty branches to the dust; but when the blast had gone, have viewed its tall form still erect, its limbs still expanded; and I have said such is the Christian amid the riots and tumults of this world's unrighteousness. His trust is in Him who gave the tree its unyielding root, in whose right hand there is deliverance. Let Christians, then, learn a lesson from the tree, and, amid the conflicts of life, remember that with faith they are like a house built on rock that their warfare is but for a limited period, and that the reward of the good soldier of the cross is an inheritance of eternal felicity.

TRUTH.

Truth is like God's baptism upon the hills. First, it is like dew drops, silently descending through a cloud of mist and vapor to kiss the petals of some drooping flower. Then it is a little pool gathering in some tiny basin in a fraternal embrace of atoms. Then it is a rill, that goes cutting its channel way through the green moss and down the sloping hillside, hastening to the meeting of waters below. Then it is a stream, hurrying over precipices and down cascade rocks, turning the great wheel of manufacture, grinding the grain and working the spindles and shuttles of man. Then it is the river, slowly rolling onward through its mighty channel, upon which great lazy barges and the skiff and the paddles of the steamboat beat. And then—then it is the broad sweep of the Atlantic, upon which is borne, from land to land, the products of the industry of an entire world. And that's the way truth comes. And that's the way truth acts.

VIRTUE.

The creation of the sculpture may moulder in the dust—the wreath of the bard may wither—the throne of the conqueror may be shivered by an opposing power into atoms—the fame of the warrior may be no longer hymned by the recording minstrel; but virtue, that which hallows the cottage and sheds a glory around the palace, shall never fade. It is celebrated by the angels of God—it is written on the pillars of heaven and repeated down to earth. The rock breaker who possesses it is more noble than the intriguing statesman.

WHAT IS NOT CHARITY.

It is not charity to give a penny to the street mendicant, of whom nothing is known, while we haggle with a poor man out of employment for a miserable dime. It is not charity to beat down a seamstress to starvation price; to let her sit in her wet clothes sewing all day; to deduct from her pitiful remuneration if the storm delay prompt arrival. It is not charity to take a poor relative into your family, make her a slave to all your whims, and taunt her continually with her dependent situation. It is not charity to turn a man who is out of work into the streets with his family, because he cannot pay his rent. It is not charity to exact the uttermost farthing from the widow and orphan. It is not charity to give with a supercilious air and patronage, as if God had made you, the rich man, of different blood from the shivering recipient. It is only crime is that he is poor. It is not charity to be an extortioner—not though you bestow your alms by thousands.

MEMORY OF THE DEAD.

How sacred the memory of the dead! We will not, cannot forget those whose affections were early twined around our hearts in the holy bonds of friendship. They may have died on a foreign shore, far from kindred and friends, with no kindred spirit upon whom they might cast a farewell look, ere they entered the heavenly world, but they still live in our hearts. When we visit our familiar retreats, and meet not their smiling faces, we think of them; we think of them, too, at the calm twilight hour, and at bright smiling morn their image is not forgotten. The stranger may lightly pass over the grassy mound which covers them—twill not disturb their repose. Theirs is a sweet, a holy sleep—theirs is a rest which none shall disturb. Calm be their slumbers—and though recollections of them may cause the tear-drop to fall, we will not call them back from their noble, pure home, to again mingle with the vanities of earth, and again meet its trials. We will silently kneel at the turf which covers them—we will there plant the evergreen and thornless rose, as a pattial tribute to their memory, and then leave the spot—perhaps forever; but while life and reason last, we will think of them—cherish their memory as a choice plant. They, indeed, have mingled their once lovely forms with the dust, among the rich and the poor, the virtuous and vicious, but the immortal spark within is transported to a fairer clime—even paradise, the home of angels.

THE GOOD, GREAT MAN.

BY COLERIDGE.

The Complaint.

"How seldom, friend, a good, great man inherits
Honors and wealth, with all his toil and pains;
It sounds like stories, from the land of spirits,
If any man obtains that which he merits,
Or any merit that which he obtains."

The Answer.

"For shame, dear friend, forego this canting strain;
What would it thou have the good, great man obtain?
Wealth, titles, salary, a gilded chain,
Or turons of acres which his arms can span?
Goodness and greatness are not means, but end;
Hath he not always treasures, always friends,
The good, great man? Three treasures, love and light,
And calm thoughts, regular as infant's breath;
And three firm friends, more sure than day and night—
Himself, his Maker, and the angel Death."

I would rather be in his place—I would rather have the inward glory with which the poor man is crowned, than overshadow the world with martial banner. I would not exchange his lot for the reputation of a Byron, the intellect of a Mirabeau, or the intellect of a Bacon. I may be despised here—but I posses it, then I shall tower above them all, when the guilty shall tremble in their secret places, as they behold the heavens roll together as a scroll.

THE GRAVE.

It buries every error, covers every defect, extinguishes every resentment. From its peaceful bosom spring only fond regret and tender recollections. Who can look down upon the grave of an enemy and not feel a compunctious throb, that he should have warred with the poor handful of earth that lies moldering before him!

MAN'S DESTINY.

It cannot be that earth is man's only abiding place. It cannot be that our life is a bubble cast up by the ocean of eternity, to float a moment on its waves and sink into nothingness. Else why is it the high and glorious aspirations, which leap like angels from the temple of our hearts, are forever wandering unsatisfied? Why is it that the rainbow and cloud come over us with a beauty that is not of earth, and then pass off to leave us to muse on their loveliness? Why is it that the stars, which "hold their festival around the midnight throne," are so above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And, finally, why is it that bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view and taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of our affections to flow back in an Alpine torrent upon our hearts? We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth. There is a realm where the rainbow never fades; where the stars will be spread out before us like the islands that slumber on the ocean; and where the beautiful beings which pass before us like shadows will stay forever in our presence.

Dr. John Young, of Louisville, while traveling in Mississippi on a collecting tour for the house of H. A. Hughes & Co., wholesale druggists, was murdered and robbed of a large sum of money. During the war he was medical purveyor for Gen. William J. Hardee, C. S. A. He leaves two small children to mourn his loss.

CONTRACTS MADE IN CONFEDERATE MONEY.

Important Decision of Chancellor Lesesne.

From the Charleston Mercury.]

We publish below, in full, the decision of Chancellor Lesesne in the case of Jackson vs. Lazarus, which establishes a precedent in this State for all cases involving the payment of debts or obligations contracted in Confederate currency. It will be seen that the principle is held that debts contracted in Confederate currency must be discharged on the basis of the value of that currency, as compared with gold, at the time that the debt was incurred, and consideration given therefor:

Ed. H. Jackson, Adm'r of Wm. J. Palmer, deceased vs. Elias M. Lazarus and another.

CHARLESTON—IN CHAMBERS.

On the twelfth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-three (1863), the defendants borrowed from the plaintiffs five thousand dollars ($5000); in Confederate notes, and to secure the loan, gave their bond, conditioned for the payment of that sum on or before the twelfth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight (1868), with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable annually, and a mortgage of a house and lot in the city of Charleston.

The defendants are the sole legatees of Joshua Lazarus, deceased, and are so designated in the bond and mortgage. In negotiating for the loan, it was mentioned that they desired the money to pay debts of the testator; and it was, in fact, applied to the payment of two of his debts, which existed before the war. No payment having been made on the bond, of interest or principal, this bill was filed for foreclosure of the mortgage. The contract in this case having been made between the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-two (1862), and the fifteenth day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-five (1865), is subject to the operation of an ordinance of the convention of this state, dated eighteen hundred and sixty-five, (1865), wherein it was provided, that in every action in any contract made between those dates, testimony may be introduced to show the true value and real character of the consideration of such contract at the time it was made, so that regard being had to the particular circumstances of each case, such verdict or decree may be rendered as will effect substantial justice between the parties. The question, therefore, to be decided is, what was the true value of the consideration of the contract in this case, at its date, regard being had to its particular circumstances?

The consideration of a contract is defined to signify the *cause* of the contract, and is distinguished from the motive which induces to it. (Smith on Contracts, 169 (A.) In Thomas vs. Thomas, 42 Eng C. L. Rep., 945, this definition is adopted, and Patterson, J., says: "Motive is not the same as value. The consideration means something which is of some value in the eye of the law, moving from the plaintiff. It may be some benefit to the defendant, or some detriment to the plaintiff, but at all events it must be moving from the plaintiff."

In the case in hand, the purpose for which these defendants desired the money, to-wit: Payment of certain debts, explained their motive for entering into the contract, but is quite immaterial in determining what was the consideration.

It was not a thing *moving from the plaintiff*, but from the defendants themselves, and it is plain that their liability would have been the same, whether they had adhered to their purpose or not. The true consideration, or *valuable thing moving* from the plaintiffs in this case, was the money loaned by him. And our question resolves itself into this, what was the value of five thousand dollars, ($5000,) in Confederate notes on the twelfth (12th) day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-three (1863)? The plaintiff gave the exact amount in value measured by the benefit which the borrower actually received from the money; and inasmuch as the whole sum was applied to the extinguishment of debts that were liable to be paid in coin, the said sum, in coin, constitutes the value, and the defendants are not entitled to any deduction from the face of their bond. This proposition seems (in the language of the ordinance) to me the substantial justice of the present case; but I think it rather specious than sound. In the first place, it is not certain that the debts extinguished were really worth their amount in coin, and that the defendants were thereby benefitted to that extent. But conceding that, still, according to this proposition, the value of loans of money made during the period mentioned, would in each case be effected by the good fortune or the good judgment of the borrower, in the use made of it; so that it might happen that two loans of the same amounts made simultaneously, to the same person, would be differently valued—that while one of the lenders would receive one hundred per cent. in payment of his claim, the other would receive only fifty per cent. or less. It will not be denied that in these cases supposed, both sums would be held to be of equal value; and consequently, a proposition which rests on the denial of that, cannot be maintained.

By what standard then, shall we determine the value of Confederate currency, at the period named? The defendants propose that gold shall be the standard, and since the filing of the bill, to-wit: on the twenty-eighth (28th) day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-six (1866), they, by leave of the court, paid into the court the sum of twenty-nine dollars, in United States currency, in full of the costs of this suit to that date, and the further sum of two hundred and forty-two dollars and twenty-five cents ($242 25) in gold, as 'being in full of all that was due upon the bond. I am not satisfied that gold is a just standard, in the present case, for during the war it was not currency, but a commodity, bought and sold, and from its great scarcity, and other considerations, generally commanded an extravagant price, as compared with other commodities; but no other has been suggested or contended for, and the only evidence on this subject before the court, is, that at the period in question, gold was worth in confederate currency three for one. It is adjudged that the true value of the consideration of the bond, which forms the subject of these proceedings, was one-third of the nominal amount of said bond, in gold; and that the defendants are only bound for the payment to the plaintiff, in gold, of the same, and of interest on the same, at the times specified in the bond.

The parties have leave to apply at the foot of this order, for such further orders in the case as may be necessary or proper, for carrying the same into effect.

January 19th, 1867.

(Signed) H. D. LESESNE.

Porter & Connor, solicitors for defendants. Macbeth & Buist, solicitors for complainants.

IMPORTA. ? DISCOVERY.

Petroleum as Paint.

One of the most important applications of crude petroleum will probably be as a preservation of wood-work of all kinds, where exposed to the weather. It has been in place of linseed oil, to mix with yellow ochre or fine sifted clay. The editor of the *Country Gentleman* says, in speaking of painting barns, "We have seen a coating of this paint that had stood about six years and appeared to be about as good as when applied. The cost was about one-third that of common good paint. The best and cheapest application of all, is that of crude petroleum, without mixture, already noticed in this paper, the oil alone penetrating deeply into wood, and rendering it permanently durable."

It seems that Dr. H. L. Eddy, of Geneva, New York, noticing the effect of petroleum, in keeping wood eccidentally impregnated with it sound for long periods of time, devoted much time and research to the subject, the result of which was, he satisfied himself that any wood impregnated with crude petroleum, becomes as durable as cedar. An application was made for a patent on its use for preserving wood work, instead of paint, which application was granted. The value of this discovery to the country can hardly be estimated. All out-buildings, fences, farming tools and wood-work of all descriptions, coated with it, are better protected from the action of the weather, than by a coat of paint, and at a trifling cost. The United States government has given order for its use in the navy yards and in the ordnance department, and it has also been adopted by the New York and Erie, and Penn-sylvania Central railroads. Petroleum costs north from twenty-two to thirty-five cents per gallon only, so that after paying the patentee for the right of using it, it is still a very cheap application. An energetic business man in each of the southern states, where the right is still unsold, would make a very good thing of it by purchasing the state right, and selling the right of use to railroads, machinists and individuals, at moderate prices.

The waves of sound go only three hundred and seventy-seven yards in a second, while the earth itself goes eighteen and one-third miles, and light ten thousand times faster than that; while electricity (which again is probably another kind of vibration of the solid atoms of bodies, and certainly not a fluid) runs along a wire about as fast again as light. So, if the earth were a cannon-ball, shot at the sun from its present distance, with the velocity it now travels with, and the moment of explosion telegraphed to the sun, they would get the telegram there in about five minutes, and see the earth coming in eight minutes, and would have nearly two months to prepare for the blow, which they would receive about fifteen years before they heard the original explosion. This is merely taking the sun as a target to be shot at, without regard to his power of attracting the earth at the final rate of three hundred and ninety miles a second.—*Denison's Astronomy Without Mathematics.*

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